The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6808. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE WORLD OF POLITICS—THEORIES OF LONGEVITY—A CONSERVATIVE TENDENCY—THE ASSEMBLY—RANC AS A DUELIST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 30, 1873.

During a long experience in France I have never seen so complete a dearth of political news, and the fact may be set down to the credit of the new Government. It takes so little to raise an excitement here that when one sees no sort of public agitation, and the boulevards perfectly calm, it may be taken for granted that things are going on well. It must be confessed however, that this is the view an optimist would take of the matter, for there is a certain class in every community which gets dreadfully alarmed the moment there is a prospect of tranquillity, and which immediately begins to fear that things are going to the bad as fast as ever they can. This morning even one consoling writer takes occasion to inform us that we are in just that period of abnormal calm which preceded the fall of the Roman Empire, and he goes on to prove the parallelism in order to show that another fearful cataclysm is imminent. The idea is not exactly new, for, like *King Bobèche*, in "Barbe Bleue," it strikes me that I have heard all that before; but nevertheless, it causes serious alarm in the minds of many honest grocers, who immediately give orders to "sand the sugar and water the rum," in order to prepare for the evil days predicted. As an offset to this, a "Conservative" after my own heart, writes to say that *conservation bien ordonnée commence par soi-même*, or the best of conservatism is the conservation of one's self; and states that there is, theoretically speaking, no reason why a man should not live to be 200 years old. To show that no one is justified in allowing fears for the end of the world to injure his health, and prey upon his constitution, he says that the most reliable prophets are now agreed in thinking that the world will last—at least if it does not perish during the twenty-third century—for four millions three hundred and twenty-four thousand years to come. Those of us, therefore, who live to see the twenty-third century well packed away into history will have a tolerably open prospect for the future, so far as the destruction of the world is concerned. Although I have not yet completed my first century, I can remember going out one starry night to see a band of enthusiastic people sitting upon a hill-side, listening to the exhortations of their pastor, and waiting patiently for the last hour of the world. The incredulous had gathered about to see the sight, and stood, as in the amphitheatre of a Roman circus, gazing by turns upon the devotees and up to the sky in search of some signs of unusual perturbation. The former went home quite disappointed when daylight came, and some of them are alive to-day to read that another critical period will arrive about the year 2350. So curious a thing is the human mind that I have no doubt many will really distress themselves over this announcement just as the Paris bourgeois now does over the absolute calm in political matters. But, meanwhile, if any one wishes to repeat the experience of the old Roman who bought a crow to see if it were really true, as reported, that these birds live a hundred years, there is an opportunity. My "Conservative" gives Flourens' (father of Gustave Flourens) theory of the life of man. According to this philosopher animals ought to live eight times the length of time they require to get their growth. A horse is full-grown in three years, hence the horse (cab-horses excepted) ought to live to be twenty-four. Man requires twenty-five years, and hence the average life of man should be 200 years. The principle is very clear, but the difficulty lies in its application. Flourens said "man did not die; he killed himself," and he insisted that any man could live to be two hundred if he had a mind to—which did not prevent M. Flourens himself from dying at eighty. Among the details to be observed if one wants to attain the natural age of man is the avoidance of gluttony, which carried Thomas Parr off at the age of 152; hard drinking, which has taken so many men off between 120 and 130; and above all that constant worrying about things going to the bad which carries so large a number of interesting and useful men to the grave before they have completed their first century.

A CONSERVATIVE TENDENCY.

I began by saying that there was no political news, and I cannot find a point of special interest. During this period of calm the people are rapidly growing conservative. A very important change has taken place in the feelings of office-holders and public functionaries. The Government has been put to considerable trouble to prevent several municipal councils which once sent congratulatory addresses to President Thiers from doing the same thing with President MacMahon. But as a general thing these changes of sentiment have not been as rapid as in the case of the Mayor of Châtou. Having been a very warm partisan of M. Thiers and his policy, that excellent civil officer sent in his resignation because his dignity would not permit him to remain in office under a monarchical Government. The letter of resignation was sent by post, but the next morning another letter was sent by special courier withdrawing the resignation, on the ground that it was every man's duty to patriotically support a Conservative Government, and do all in his power to check the spread of pestiferous radical doctrines in France. The two letters were on the Minister's desk when his Excellency arrived, and the Mayor of Châtou was astonished to receive the next day a notification that, according to the wish expressed in his letter, his resignation was accepted. The next day another Mayor was on duty. But the former instituted legal proceedings at once, and the case came up only yesterday. The Judge decided that a resignation does not relieve a man from his functions until it has been accepted; and, on the other hand, it can be withdrawn by the person himself. As the letter of withdrawal arrived before the resignation, the gentleman is legally Mayor of Châtou; but it is evident that this official is marked for immediate destitution, unless he has powerful friends. It is hinted that Mme. the Mayoress used such strong arguments on the night in question that she produced a speedy change of views. The Orleans family has property and one or two fine residences at Châtou, where they hold a little court in Summer, and the Mayoress had a share in the festivities by right of her position. Summer was near at hand; a fine toilet had been purchased; the Duc de Nemours was soon expected; fetes had been organized, and to be deprived of all this through the folly of a husband was too much indeed. There is a report that the Mayoress has made her husband's peace in this case, and if so we may be sure that the Mayor of Châtou will be resolutely and savagely conservative in the future.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The visit of the Shah will occupy my time for the next few days, and I had intended to wind up political matters to-day, but really there is nothing to wind up that I can see. The adjourned debate upon the proposition to permit the alloy of gold and silver articles intended for exportation came up yesterday, but did not meet with general favor. The grounds for this proposition were that foreign manufacturers used a lower standard of metals in their work, and hence the French jewelers and silversmiths were unable to compete with them in price. The reporter of the bill pleaded most urgently, and in a very serious manner begged the Chamber to allow the bill to go to the third reading, for, if voted down now, great prejudice might be caused, and the delay could cause no harm. The Government objected to the proposition on the ground that it derived six millions a year from the control of gold and silver at the Mint, but if M. Ducame had some special reasons for allowing the bill to lie over, an agreement could be arrived at. This means that the bill is to be crushed by agreement on its third reading, and the special advantages of delay are not exactly apparent. True, there is always some advantage in delay, for no one knows what may happen before another session.

M. RANC AS A DUELIST.

The journals are discussing the long letter of explanations which M. Ranc has just sent from Belgium, and are anxiously awaiting further news from that gentleman. Indeed, it is probable that we may have something from him to-morrow, for a duel between him and Paul de Cassagnac seems inevitable. Matters have gone so far that neither can refuse without losing caste, and some say heavy bets have been made upon the result. Some are betting that Cassagnac will not fight, but I fancy they will lose. These gentlemen urge the case of Lullier, who slapped de Cassagnac's cheek two years ago in order to force on a fight, but this crazy hero was for ten years a fencing-master in the army, and hence a bad customer to deal with. Ranc is also a very strong hand with the small-sword, and regarded as de Cassagnac's equal in the fencing-room. Besides, he has devoted four hours a day to practice for the past two years, with a view to this meeting. At the last quarrel, when he felt himself strong enough, Ranc sent a challenge, but unfortunately began by treating de Cassagnac as a cut-throat and bully-ruffian. This was contrary to the code, and the seconds refused to arrange the affair. This time Ranc insults *secundem artem*, and de Cassagnac replies that he is ready; that M. Ranc has only to name time, weapons, and place, beyond the French frontier, and he will be there. It was supposed that the arrangements were completed last night. De Cassagnac wants to fight with the pistol, but Ranc will stick to the small-sword, and stick his redoubtable adversary with it if not himself stuck. Both men are terribly in earnest, and if the meeting takes place one or the other of them will get badly hurt.

TWO SUITS.

Two affairs before the Tribunal of the Seine have brought another noted Radical before the public. This is M. Edouard Portalis, who is probably no more of a Radical than the Duc de Broglie, or, to make it very strong, than "any Conservative," or myself. The name of Portalis sounds absurd in such a connection. But whether M. Edouard had a quarrel with his uncle and other noble relatives, or whether he thought he could make money by it, he went strongly into Radicalism, and compromised himself with Radical friends. As his wife is a charming American lady, I have no doubt he wanted to transplant here the principles of American democracy, but found it did not take. At any rate, he compromised himself, and, what is worse, lost his fortune. The first of the above-mentioned suits was against the *Avenir National*, a journal which tried the game of continuing M. Portalis' "Corsaire," suppressed; it speedily came to grief. The second was a police affair, M. Portalis having treated a *huissier* to a strong dose of the "Père Duchêne." This honest public servant had a writ to serve upon M. Portalis, or a seizure to make, after judgment in favor of his tailor. The *huissier* said that M. Portalis called him a *jean f——, d'imbécile, polisson, &c.* The accused acknowledged the offense, said it was done in a moment of ill-humor, and apologized to the officer. On this account the judge gave M. Portalis a fine of of only 200 francs, but he aggravated the penalty by saying that the prisoner had acted in a vulgar manner, unworthy a man *bien élevé.*

A CURIOUS CASE.

There are hundreds of curious cases before the courts here which I have a desire to mention, yet most of them are not of a nature to be given in English. Yet I must risk one which occurred the same day. A wealthy country manufacturer named Boudet brought a tavern-keeper up for forcing him to sign a note for 10,000 francs. Vasseur, the latter, told a very simple story, and one which shows that M. Dumas' *Tue-la* is not the only solution to difficulties of this nature. Vasseur had suspicions of his wife, watched her, and heard some compromising language between her and Boudet. Taking his shot-gun he went into the room and demanded money, saying that he had to leave the country. As Boudet was running away, Vasseur gave him a charge of No. 6 in the legs, and before letting him go, made him sign a note for the above sum. But the gay Lothario was no sooner released than he charged the inn-keeper with conspiracy. When asked if the facts were true, Boudet replied cynically that "everybody in the village treated him as Mme. Vasseur's lover, which was just the thing to make him become so in fact." After this Vasseur was acquitted, and although he may have to sue for the 10,000 francs, it will certainly be awarded to him after this judgment.

THE SHAH.

In my next letter I shall have to treat particularly of the Shah, who will arrive here between the 3d and the 6th. The preparations are now going forward for his reception, and a sort of amphitheatre is being erected about the Arc de Triomphe, through which his Persian Majesty will pass. It was thought too poor a thing to make him enter Paris by the station Saint-Lazare, so the train will be stopped at Courbevoie, and he will enter by the grand avenues, and pass down the Champs Elysées. The whole distance will be hung with flags and gaily decorated. On Sunday, the 6th, there will be a grand fête at Versailles; after that the gala representation at the opera; then the reviews, the fire-works on the Trocadero, and other amusements of the sort. The beauty of all this is that the fêtes will be for the people as much as for the Shah.

MURDER—DEATH OF THE MURDERER.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 13.—Michael Higgins, a farm laborer, of Cheshire, stabbed John O'Neil, Saturday night, in the abdomen, from the effects of which O'Neil died to-day. A search for Higgins resulted in the discovery of his dead body in a room in the farm-house. It is supposed he died from heart disease, superinduced by excitement. Higgins insulted O'Neil's wife.

THE CHOLERA.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 13.—No deaths from any cause were reported in the city to-day. The city papers have ceased their daily mortuary reports. It is thought the cholera has disappeared from the city.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.—Three deaths from cholera were reported to-day.

WASHINGTON.

SENSELESS ATTACKS ON THE COURTS.

THE DISTRICT LAW OF LIBEL—CIVILIZING THE CHIPPEWAS—A SENSIBLE UTE CHIEF—ALLEGED CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It has become such a matter of course with certain people to belie everybody and everything in the District of Columbia, that it is not surprising to see the United States Courts of this District the subject of assault in certain New-York papers, with the but too apparent purpose of intimidating a United States court there into disregard and denial of the validity of the processes of the United States courts here. It is charged that the courts here are mere creatures of the President, and dare not do anything not consonant with what are alleged to be his desires. How true this charge is may be judged from the fact that on the Supreme Bench of the District of Columbia, by which court every person charged with any crime above the grade of chicken-stealing or street-fighting, has a right to be tried before a jury on appeal from the lower court, are three judges, constituting a majority of the court, who were appointed long before Gen. Grant became President, and who, holding their offices for life, cannot be removed by him. The whole court, so far as its tenure is concerned, is utterly beyond his reach or control. The Chief Justice is Hon. D. K. Cartter, formerly of Ohio, appointed in Mr. Lincoln's first term, and known throughout the country for his sound common sense, his legal attainments, and his judicial and personal integrity. This much is simple justice to the court and to the President. It may be added, with equal truth, that the law upon libel in this district is broader and more liberal than in most States in the Union. It expressly provides that the person charged shall be permitted to prove the truth of the allegation, and distinctly says that if the truth be proven he shall be acquitted. The commonly-accepted interpretation in the courts of most States is that the truth is no justification, and avails nothing save in mitigation of damages. The law is generally based upon the old English maxim, "The greater the truth the greater the libel."

MR. AND MRS. SMITH AND THE CHIPPEWAS.

Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, left the City last night on an official visit to the Chippewas of Minnesota and the Arickarees, Grand River and Yankton Sioux of Dakota. He will be absent three weeks, and will then return for a few days before proceeding to Fort Sill, to be present at the Kiowa Council on the 8th of August, when Gov. Davis will join him to decide what shall be done with Satanta and Big Tree. Mrs. Smith, wife of the Commissioner, has been for a long time engaged among the Chippewas, instructing them in the useful arts. She recently started several looms among them, and they are making good progress in learning. A sample of their work has been received in the shape of a hoop-skirt. To achieve the form necessary now for a fashionable lady's approbation they have, in place of wire or whalebone, ingeniously interwoven rushes.

THE UTES IN A PEACEFUL TEMPER.

Agent Littlefield, of the White River Utes, writes to the Indian Office that the Rawlings Springs massacre has not created any trouble with his band. Douglass, their principal chief, talks like a sensible man. He says, "Tell all Washington me no mad; me no want to fight."

PERSONAL.

Secretary Belknap returned from Long Branch, yesterday....Secretary Robeson will return from New-York, where he has dispatched the Tigress, to-morrow....Private letters received here from Senator Morton, who is at the Hot Springs, in Arkansas, state that he has much improved in health, and is able to walk somewhat without his canes.

FROM THE MAILS TO THE EXPRESS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has also been obliged to resort to the express companies for the transportation of the bulk of the matter of his bureau, formerly sent by mail. The amount of mail shipped daily from the Internal Revenue Bureau ranges from one-half a ton to a ton. To pay the postage would exhaust the appropriation before the end of the fiscal year. The larger proportion of the mail matter of this bureau is made up of stamps and blanks. The new consolidated revenue law, which requires direct assessments to be made in Washington for the entire country, necessitates the use of large quantities of heavy blanks. The query is raised why stamps for internal revenue offices are not as much entitled to free transportation in the mails, under the classification of "supplies," as stamps and blanks to the officials of the Post-office Department.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAL CARS.

The Postmaster General has, since the adjournment of Congress, largely increased the postal-car service, affording large facilities, south and west, to meet the public demands. No additional increase is at present contemplated. The system is represented to be in good working condition, and a disposition everywhere manifested among the railroad companies to second the efforts of the Department. Congress, in March last, provided that additional pay may be allowed for every line comprising a daily trip each way of railway post-office cars, at a rate not exceeding $25 per mile per annum, for cars forty feet in length; $30 per mile per annum for forty-five feet cars; and $40 per mile per annum for fifty feet cars; and $50 per mile per annum for fifty-five to sixty feet cars. Companies furnishing cars at that time and refusing to provide them were not to have any increase of pay, as provided by the act.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following Post-office changes were made during the week ending July 12, 1873:

In New-England.—Office established—Readsborough, Bennington County, Vt., John T. Carrier, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Canton Point, Oxford County, Me., Calvin S. Brown; Northfield, Washington County, Me., Stephen Smith; Calebrook, Litchfield County, Conn., Reuben Rockwell.

In New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Apulia, Onondaga County, Judson F. Peck; Cableskill, Schoharie County, Minard Harder; East Guilford, Chenango County, Joseph F. Beal; Glendale, Lewis County, Wm. Griffith; Manchester Bridge, Dutchess County, John G. Pells; North River, Warren County, Thomas McCarthy; North Victory, Cayuga County, James A. Masher; Pleasant Plains, Dutchess County, Daniel H. Carhart; Sparrow Bush, Orange County, William Goodenough.

In New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Stanley, Morris County, Laurids G. Fogtman.

In Pennsylvania.—Office established—Sand Patch, Somerset County, Simon B. Sweetzer, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Bower's Station, Berks County, Cosmus D. Kutz; Cold Creek, Bradford County, Addie H. Blakeslee; Herrick, Bradford County, Mrs. Mary C. Durand; Hoppersville, Montgomery County, Jacob S. Geller; Lines Hollow, Crawford County, A. R. Fross; Mansfield, Tioga County, Vine R. Pratt.

In Maryland.—Postmaster appointed—Ladiesburg, Frederick County, William H. Mantz.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

The Commissioner of Customs is having a thorough investigation made into charges of fraud made against several prominent importing-firms in New-York, and thus far the evidence against them is not very favorable. These frauds are principally in the undervaluation of invoices, and the guilty parties will not be able to plead ignorance of law when they are required toanswer.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST EVIDENCE—STEADFAST ATTENDANTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 1, 1873.

The case for the prosecution is at length beginning to draw to a close, and it is probable that before the end of the week Mr. Hawkins will announce that he has no more witnesses to call. Dr. Kenealy will then ask for time to prepare his defense—some say ten days. There are rumors, however, floating about that he intends to throw up his brief, and this was most positively asserted last night at the Reform Club by a gentleman who has the reputation of being first with news of any sort, and especially scandal. Though such a course would be a breach of the etiquette of the Bar, it would not greatly surprise those who know him if Dr. Kenealy does retire from the case. He did it once before when he was retained for the defense of the Fenian prisoners who were concerned in the attempted blowing up of Clerkenwell Prison. He then alleged that his conscientious scruples forbade his proceeding further in the case, but there were not wanting certain unkind people who intimated that it was not Dr. Kenealy's conscience but his purse which was likely to suffer. The Fenian prisoners were not rich; neither is the "claimant," and barristers of the Dr. Kenealy order are not addicted to carrying on long cases without any fees. At present Dr. Kenealy gets five guineas a day, and his junior, Mr. McMahon, three, and I heard on very good authority a week ago that the payments had only been one day in arrears throughout the case.

THE EVIDENCE.

Yesterday we finished up the tattoo evidence, and, in fact, all that portion of the case which relates to Roger Tichborne's life before he sailed in the Bella. We have had the Orton history long ago, and now we are coming to documentary evidence. Several gentlemen from Lloyd's Association arrived at Westminster Hall, escorting a load of huge registers, from which they gave particulars of the sailing of the Bella, and the subsequent news received of the ill-fated ship, together with certain details connected with the Osprey, the Pauline, the Middleton, the Dundee, the Ocean, and the Jessie Miller, all of which are ships that have some connection with the case, whether on Arthur Orton's side, or on Roger Tichborne's. The owners of the Bella were called, and stated most emphatically that it would be an impossibility for twelve feet of water to have accumulated in the hold of the Bella, as the claimant alleges, without its being discovered; and further, that the ship's well was sounded morning and night. The firm had never heard any more of Captain, crew, or passengers. The wages due to the Captain and crew had been duly paid to such of their relatives as had applied for them, and money was still in hand to the credit of some members of the crew. It was customary, it was stated, for owners of ships rescuing shipwrecked crews and passengers, to make application for compensation for the keep of the men picked up, but the owners of the Osprey had made no claim whatever, neither had the Captain recorded the fact of the arrival of the survivors of the Bella at Melbourne, which every captain is bound to do.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

After the adjournment for lunch, came a witness who it was easy to see was of that kind in which audiences delight. This was Brand, an old Tichborne game-keeper and the daily companion of Roger in his walks and rides and sporting expeditions. In Mr. Brand's own words, Roger's life was placed in his hand. Brand is a clear, plainspoken, decided sort of man, with no slight sense of humor, and a very pronounced opinion that the defendant is not "Master Roger." It seems from Brand's testimony that Roger's principal amusement was practicing with a rifle, and he and Brand turned Mr. Gosford's office into a manufactory for casting bullets to shoot with. He was very fond of rook-shooting—and here the witness related a circumstance which had fixed the incident of the tattoo marks in his mind. Roger had been shooting in his shirt sleeves, and had the misfortune to tumble off a wall into a bed of stinging nettles. He turned up his shirt sleeves to apply some dock leaves as a remedy, and then Brand saw the tattoo marks. What they were he could not remember, but that there were marks in blue ink he was certain. Brand went into a number of details as to Roger's habits, notably those of recklessly using his gun, and of making a gun-rest of a boy named Mansbridge. Roger smoked a great deal, and took snuff out of his waistcoat pocket. "Many a pound of cavendish have I cut up for him," remarked Mr. Brand; "we had a machine to do it with." Brand's description of Roger agrees with that of everybody else. He was a very thin young man; very small boned, with long features, and very melancholy looking. He had long dark hair, which fell over his eyes, and which he used constantly to throw back. Brand never noticed anything peculiar in Roger's thumb. It should be observed that part of the defendant's case is that Roger had a sort of protuberance of flesh about the thumb-nail, such as may be seen on the defendant's hand. When Mr. Hawkins led Brand to the interview he had with the defendant at Croydon, after he returned, the evidence began to grow still more interesting. The defendant had written to him first, the letter which was sent being characterized by the usual shortcomings in point of orthography and spelling. "It is a long time," writes the defendant, "since I see you; therefore, I suppose you have almost forgotten me. However, if you can find time to come down to Croydon I will pay your expenses." Brand went to Croydon, accompanied by John Moore, an old retainer of the Tichborne family, to whom the defendant had a great objection. Consequently the defendant refused to see them, but when Brand returned without Moore he was admitted to the great man's presence. The defendant said, "I suppose you don't know me?" to which Brand replied, simply, "No, that I don't." The defendant then invited him to drink, and after some demurring on Brand's part, a bottle of porter was produced, of which they both partook. This fact seemed to astonish Dr. Kenealy considerably, and he dwelt upon it for some time in cross-examination. The defendant asked some questions and answered some correctly. One, however, he was not able to reply to until he had been to the door to confer with some one outside, after which he returned a correct answer. This was with reference to the name of his pony Louisa. Mr. Holmes then come in and remarked that if Brand would sit down and have two or three glasses of brandy and water and a cigar he would soon be able to recognize Roger Tichborne, and the defendant said, "Look here, Mr. Holmes; I've told Brand that if he sticks to me I'll stick to him, and he shall never want in his life-time." Brand, however, replied that he was very much obliged, but that he was not in want, "and," added he, "as to swearing that you are Roger Tichborne, I'll see you d—d first." Brand underwent a long cross-examination by Dr. Kenealy, but the result of the contest was a tolerably even one. Dr. Kenealy tried to prove that the witness had been corrupted by Mr. Bowker, one of the solicitors for the prosecution, and to this end read a letter from the witness to an inhabitant of Alresfred, referring to certain moneys "due to him from Mr. Bowker." The witness, however, turned the tables on the learned counsel by explaining that this money was a long arrear of wages due to him from the Tichborne estates, and the Lord Chief Justice capped this by administering to Dr. Kenealy a severe rebuke for making "such an unwarrantable imputation upon the character of a professional man." Dr. Kenealy warmly responded, and there was every prospect of an unseemly contention between the learned counsel and the Judge, when the Lord Chief Justice cut it short by saying that he would not condescend to wrangle with the counsel, and ordering Dr. Kenealy to get on with his cross-examination, which he accordingly did without much consideration for the feelings of the witness. He failed, however, to elicit anything material to his cause, and after one or two unimportant witnesses had been called the Court rose.

CAPE MAY.

THE PHILADELPHIA SUMMER RESORT.

THE TRIP FROM CAMDEN ON THE CARS—A GOOD HOTEL—THE VISITORS.

CAPE MAY, Friday, July 11, 1873.

The sea has an irresistible attraction for the poor humanity of cities which it might be interesting to analyse. But it would hardly be sensible to do so, for this habit of studying our emotions, spying with curious eye into the sources of our happiness and our griefs neither increases the former nor dulls the latter. It is too much like a child with a rattle breaking it open to see where the noise comes from. So, without analysis, we may take it for granted that somewhere down in the depths of our inner consciousness there is a something to which the sea acts as a magnet. Doctors may talk learnedly about iodine impregnating the salt sea-breeze, and I am not going to contradict them, for they are folks who will always have the last word, and will bang at an adversary in some scientifico-medical journal long after the world has forgotten the question. But, for my part, I shall hold to something less grossly material, to a vague and dreamy sense of want, which want is answered by the sea. For this cause the thousands betake themselves to long sandy beaches, and great hotels spring up on barren spots. And to accommodate this want New-York hath its Long Branch, and Philadelphia its Cape May.

To the New-Yorker desirous of spying out the land and seeing what manner of life his neighbor leads, the railway advertisements will prove a stumbling-block, a delusion, a plant, a snare, and a regular deception. The railway is not in the least to be blamed, but the fact is that there is no thought of accommodating New-York in the matter, the great object being to make the transit agreeable to Philadelphians. Hence some unpleasant detentions here and there, which I now find might have been avoided if I had fallen in with the Cape May trains running from Camden. As it was, I went to Philadelphia, and was somewhat bothered in making my way back to Camden, more especially as it chose to storm violently, and carrying a satchel, and a big book, and an umbrella through a pouring rain, is not diverting to any one. At Camden I had the good fortune to meet the special train, but found every seat taken, and had to appeal to the tender mercies of a Pullman palace car agent, who graciously found me a camp-stool, on which I sat miserably in a car full of tittering beauties, who somewhat enjoyed the length of my countenance as the man planted me in the middle. There I was, wet and bedraggled, an ugly oasis amid all that beauty. Everybody was going to Cape May, and though everybody was attired in handsome traveling dresses, there was an evident unconstrainedness about the toilettes which said as plain as words that Cape May was not a dressy place. We rattled along in the cars for hours, as it seemed to me on that tiny camp-stool, traversing a country very much resembling Sandy Hook, being all sand, with a luxurious outgrowth of trees with thick underwood. Here and there I saw the sweet wild rose, what New-Yorkers call the Scotch rose, though it blossoms in every English hedge-row, and is only to be seen in a few southern shires of Scotland. There were many evergreen trees, and I think among them some cedars, but will not be sure. Occasionally we dashed past something that looked like a station in this wilderness which continues for miles upon miles, but for the most part the land seemed silent and deserted, like the depths of a Western forest. As we neared Cape May the trees disappeared, and great swarths of a marshy land succeeded, on which grew a coarse, rank grass, that, however, was very beautiful in color, and was soon made more so by the setting sun, which gave to everything the glory of a golden atmosphere. The train dashed into the little depot, and every one seizing his or her impedimenta jumped out of the cars and started for the gate. I never saw such a scene in America before! The entire place outside, surrounding tne stages of the different hotels, was occupied by ladies and gentlemen who had come to see the train arrive, and hoped to welcome some friends. Recognitions being plentiful, I saw before me an array of charming female heads, the mouths wide open, and the fair owners screaming at the tops of their most sweet voices to attract the attention of some bosom friend just arrived. When the pangs of friendship had been thus appeased, we who were strangers and had no one to welcome us were able to hear the cries of the stagemen, and could choose our hotels. There were more stages for the Stockton than for any other, so I chose that, and, after a short drive through a pleasant city of cottages and hotel villas, was landed at that hotel, which is situated within fifty yards of the surging sea. Those who like to lie awake and listen to the booming of the surf have the amplest facilities here, though I will confess, for my part, that I very much prefer going to sleep. And this is strange, too, for those who, like me, desire to sleep, are lulled by the same sounds as perfectly as ever is babe by the lullaby of its young mother.

The Stockton Hotel is not only the largest, but is certainly the best here. In shape it looks like an enormous letter T, the cross part being 200 feet in length, and the body 90 feet. Its general air is something like the West End Hotel at Long Branch, being of a similar color and construction, though with finish more elaborate. Dodworth's band was playing on the promenade in front as our party tumbled out of the stages—a class of vehicle more clumsy than any other ever conceived by the fertile brain of man. There was an army of brush-boys in blue uniforms awaiting our approach. One seized my satchel, another my umbrella, a third my book, and a fourth began to operate vigorously on the calves of my legs. I was utterly unconscious, apparently, of their existence, and walked in retaining my baggage, whereupon all the porters who had me, so to speak, in fragments, dropped me politely, and bestowed their civilities elsewhere. "Ha, ha," said I to myself, "this is a good hotel. Now, at some places I know of I should have been unable to hold on to my possessions without an unseemly struggle. This portends peaceful days." At the awful official desk there were four clerks, all busily engaged and all perfectly polite. Wonder of wonders! I had not been asked to pay for the stage, which accommodation the hotel throws in gratis. And now a polite clerk asked me for my valise check, which was handed over to an official, and my baggage was in a few minutes stowed in the hall. An excellent room was assigned me by another polite clerk, and I was taken to it by a colored porter who was so laboriously polite as to be ridiculous. The colored race are very imitative, and it is laughable to hear them in this house copying the civil speeches of the clerks, hoping that you have had a pleasant ride on the cars; that you were not incommoded by the dust; that you will have a pleasant time here, and echoing their regrets that all their best rooms have been pre-engaged. They take their fees, too, with a suave air which is delicious, as if they felt that it pleased you to be generous, and they were falling in with your wishes by accepting a douceur. This is a great deal better, after all, than Long Branch, where the man who accompanies you to your room, planks down your baggage with a resolute air, and looks you fiercely in the face as if mentally saying, "Give me fifty cents, or I'll carry your baggage down stairs again."

Out of 450 bedrooms some must be better than the others. The polite clerk offered me my choice—view of the sea, view of sunrise, view of cottages in front of hotel. I chose the sunrise view, and am accordingly in a room where I look out upon a broad stretch of salt marsh, down which stretches a wing of the town. There are pools of salt water here and there which reflect the last faint roseate clouds of sunset, and which I am sure will be glorious to-morrow morning, when lighted up by the rising sun. I traverse the long corridors, and find myself in a terra incognita. I do not know a single soul. I descend to the office and consult the book, and talk with the polite clerks, who, being now at leisure, are open for chat. They tell me New-Yorkers do not come here, but the house, which has accommodation for 1,100 people, is filled with good folks from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg. The house was opened on the 21st of June, and will be closed at the end of August, when the citizens of the above-named cities prefer to wander among the mountains Blue, White, and Rocky, not to speak of the Alleghanies. Gen. Bristow, late United States Attorney, is here with his family, and so is Mr. Grubb, well known to New-Yorkers as an intrepid yachtsman and skipper of the dashing sloop Eva, which has won so many races. He ran down from Marcus Hook in his yacht, the other day, to this place, making sixty miles in four hours. He anchored off the hotel, and his party was fetched off in surf-boats, the ladies of the company pretending to like it vastly, but in reality pale as ashes, and frightened to death. However, as everybody lionized them, and thought them heroines, they soon rallied and talked in the most intrepid manner of the bounding billows and the raging surf. Quintard, the capitalist, is here, so is also James Murphy, and they have both come to meet Robert Adger, the great steam-boat man, of Charleston, who is here with his family, and his son-in-law, W. Warner. The place is full of rich men. There is Mr. Dalzell, of Pittsburg, and Mr. Thaw, of the same place, who is Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central; and George Brown, banker, of Baltimore, of the firm of Brown Brothers, of New-York. There is also Mr. Schumacher, of Baltimore, and of Adams Express Company; Dr. Keen, of Philadelphia, a famous practitioner; H. D. Ashmead, of Philadelphia; N. R. Defries, of Baltimore, and Mr. Richard Ellis, a prominent banker of Philadelphia. Gen. Belknap, with his family, will be here in a few days. Gen. Norton, of Washington, is here already. He is one of the Centennial managers, and a very pleasant, well-informed gentleman. And here is Col. Walker, brother of Gov. Walker, as tall as his brother, nearly as handsome, and almost as white haired. Yet neither of them are forty years old. I suppose white hairs must be hereditary with them.

GAR.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

IRON WORKS IN PITTSBURG PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 13.—Yesterday afternoon the extensive foundry and pattern shops of John L. Lewis, late Lewis & Rossitter, founders and manufacturers of rolling-mill machinery, in this city, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Lewis and his book-keeper, who were in the building and cut off by the flames, were compelled to make their escape through a window. The foundry was one of the oldest in Pittsburg, and contained many rare patterns of national reputation. Mr. Lewis' loss will reach about $40,000, and is insured for $15,000 in home companies. He will rebuild immediately, as he has a large number of contracts with parties in New-York and New-Jersey. In the meantime his large machine-shops in South Pittsburg will be in operation. Adjoining the foundry is the Pittsburg gas-works, which at one time had a narrow escape from destruction. Opposite the foundry there were five tenement-houses, which were totally destroyed by the fire. Adjoining these houses was a stable, in which there were five horses and a mule, all of which were burned to death. The entire loss is $100,000, and the buildings were only partially insured.

TWO HUNDRED BUILDINGS BURNED IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 13.—At 3 o'clock to-day this city was visited by another terrible and devastating fire. It was first discovered in an alley near the Bridge-street House barn, located on Kent-street, and it being very dry, with a high wind blowing, within a very few minutes the entire structure was one sheet of flame. Notwithstanding the firemen were early on the ground and at work, the flames soon got beyond their control and spread in all directions, consuming everything in their way from Bridge-street up to Trawbridge, and from Canal to Division, except the buildings fronting south on Bridge-street, and west on Canal-street, A. Gage's furniture warehouse. Rice & Tearse's flouring mill, and two or three adjoining buildings on the south. A quantity of lumber in a lot next to the Ohio House was all that was burned on Canal-street. About twenty acres of ground was burned over and 200 buildings consumed. The loss cannot be less than $300,000. It is impossible at this time to give the amount of insurance, but it will approximate to $200,000. At this hour the fire is entirely under control, and no further damage is probable.

DWELLINGS AND LUMBER AND COAL-YARDS BURNED IN GREENBUSH.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—A fire in Greenbush, Rensselaer County, opposite Albany, this evening, destroyed twenty-four dwellings, located on Broadway, Columbia, and Academy streets; also Collender's lumber-yards, and Reno's and Travers' coal-yards. The loss is estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000. The insurance is small. A boy named Brodt was burned to death.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

ACTUAL AMOUNT OF THE DEFICIT ABOUT $11,000—NO FRAUD, BUT CARELESSNESS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following statement is based on information derived from several official sources: The accounts of Gen. Howard and the officers acting under him in the management of the Freedmen's Bureau, which are now being examined by the accounting officers of the Government, show a deficit of $11,466 17 only, though but a very small portion of this is in the name of Gen. Howard. In his own account he admits that he has a balance on hand of $673, which he is ready to pay over to the proper officer. Nearly one-half of the deficit is charged in the account of a subordinate, formerly on duty in the West, but the accounting officers do not charge that there has been fraud. The disbursements were made in various sums, from $1 up to higher amounts, and some of the money may have been paid under a misapprehension of the law, and possibly may be explained. The deficit above mentioned is in the settlement of accounts for bounty paid to colored soldiers alone. The accounts are on file in the Second Auditor's office. Other accounts, for the payment of bounties to colored sailors, are also on file, and being examined, in the Fourth Auditor's office. Thus far no fraud has been discovered, though a few days ago a letter was received here from a colored man who had served in the navy, stating he had never received his bounty. The accounts show to the contrary, but the officials are, of course, unable to say whether forged entries have been made in the accounts or the statements in the sailor's communication are false. It should be remembered that during the war extraordinary inducements were held out for men to enlist, and it may be possible that some of those who did enlist, especially among the colored people, now believe they are entitled to additional pay, while they have in reality received the amount respectively due to them.

The disbursements on account of bounty to colored soldiers amounted in the aggregate, to $8,500,000, and old accountants in the departments do not think it wonderful that discrepancies in the account in connection with that large amount should exist. They, however, believe that Gen. Howard conducted business rather loosely, placing too much confidence in the integrity of his subordinates, instead of holding them to strict accountability, and enforcing the "red tape" system which prevails at the War Department.

A number of letters have been received from colored men who served in the army, similar to that from the colored ex-sailor above mentioned. It will, as a matter of course, require investigation in order to ascertain whether these letters are true or false. In the Third Auditor's office the accounts of the Freedmen's Bureau officers for quartermasters' stores, &c., have been settled. They were found to be correct. All the accounts, of whatever character, have to undergo a further examination by the Controllers, and there the figures may be changed, either for or against Gen. Howard, should those officers differ from the others in the construction of the various laws bearing upon the subject. All agree that there has been some dishonesty on the part of subordinates, though it is not believed the defalcation will amount to as much as is generally supposed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SURRENDER OF THE KHAN OF KHIVA.

HE IS RESTORED TO THE THRONE—SLAVERY FOREVER ABOLISHED IN HIS DOMINIONS—10,000 PERSIANS RELEASED FROM SLAVERY.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Dispatches from Khiva give the following account of events subsequent to the capture of the city:

The Khan voluntarily entered the Russian camp, and gave in his submission, formally declaring himself a vassal of Russia.

Gen. Kaufmann then restored him to the throne, and appointed a council of administration to assist him in the Government during the occupation of the Khanate by the Russian forces.

The Khan, in token of gratitude, issued, on the 24th of June, a decree forever abolishing slavery within his dominions.

Gen. Kaufmann has sent despatches to Teheran, notifying the Persian Government to make preparations for the reception of 10,000 natives of Persia released from slavery by the Khan's decree.

SPAIN.

STERN MEASURES WITH THE INTERNATIONALS AT ALCOY—TROUBLE IN OTHER TOWNS.

MADRID, July 13.—The Cortes, yesterday, authorized energetic measures for the suppression of the insurrection in Alcoy.

MADRID, July 13—Evening.—Gen. Velarde, with seven battalions, has arrived before Alcoy. He was obliged to arrest thirty of his own men for insubordination on the march.

It is rumored that the Internationalists have risen in Cartagena, and made themselves masters of the town, the forts, the telegraph, and the railway.

The marines remain faithful to the Government and hold the Navy-yard.

A paper manufactory at Villa-dardo has been burned by rioters.

Messengers from the town of Granollers del Valles have arrived at Barcelona with pressing demands for reinforcements.

BAYONNE, July 13.—Five thousand peasants at Alpena have joined the Carlists, driven thereto by the excesses of the Republicans.

CHINA.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ADMITTED TO AN AUDIENCE BY THE EMPEROR.

SHANGHAI, July 6, via LONDON, July 13.—The Japanese Ambassadors and all the Foreign Ministers at Pekin had an audience with the Emperor of China on the 29th of June.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEPARTURE OF THE CZAROWITZ—THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARY IN IRELAND.

LONDON, July 13.—The Czarowitz and Princess Dagmar took leave of the Queen yesterday, and departed for Darmstadt.

Prince Arthur has gone to Christiana, to be present at the coronation of Oscar as King of Norway.

DUBLIN, July 13.—Everything passed off quietly in Londonderry and Belfast yesterday. There was no disturbance in this city.

ITALY.

SLIGHT SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE AT ROME.

ROME, July 13.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday in this city and at Frosinone, Alatri, and Paola.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 14—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Saturday night in the Southern and Middle States, and to a less extent elsewhere; the temperature has very generally risen; easterly winds prevail in the Gulf States; southerly winds in the Middle States, lower lake region and the Ohio valley; partly cloudy weather with local rains is reported from the Ohio valley, lakes Michigan and Ontario; elsewhere partly cloudy or clear weather is reported.

PROBABILITIES.

On Monday, for the South Atlantic States, south-east and south-west winds, higher temperature, and local storms; for the Middle and East Atlantic States, falling barometer, south-east winds, veering to south-west, higher temperature, and increased cloudiness; for the Ohio Valley and lake region, south-westerly winds, higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and local storms.

THE MORMONS.

FAILURE OF THE COLONIZATION SCHEME—FAITH IN BRIGHAM YOUNG'S INFALLIBILITY SHAKEN.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, July 13.—The San Francisco, Arizona, Mormon Mission, projected by Brigham Young to settle in that territory and build that section of Tom Scott's Southern Pacific Railway has proved a disastrous and complete failure. The entire colony, more than seven hundred in number, is on the way home to Utah again. Many have already arrived. Others will remain on the other side of the Colorado River, for the want of the boats, which were lost, to cross. The emigrants experienced terrible suffering. The country was completely misrepresented. It is sterile, and water and pasturage are scarce. Nothing short of the Apache country came up to the representations, and the colony refused to take the chances of a massacre by Indians. On the return the emigrants were compelled to throw away their stores and all heavy articles to enable them to reach water and feed for the teams. The condition of the people, and the train is extremely bad. The result has shaken faith in the infallibility of the head of the Church as an inspired prophet. The Rev. Norman McLeod, the distinguished clergyman, has gone West to commence lecturing on Utah and Mormonism from a Gentile point of view.

MRS. WALWORTH LIVING AT SING SING.

SING SING, July 13.—Considerable sensation was caused among the congregation of the Roman Catholic church here to-day by the entrance of a veiled lady, dressed in deep mourning. The whisper soon ran round that it was the mother of Frank H. Walworth, the murderer of his father. She was accompanied by her youngest son, Tracey. Mrs. Walworth has taken up her residence here, in a quiet boarding-house, with her child. Yesterday she visited the prison, and contrary to the usual custom, had another sofa interview in the front office with the murderer. Frank was formally installed in the office as clerk of the shoe department after the interview with his mother. A special request has been made to allow no visitors to see him. He will to-morrow be set to work in the private office of the clerk of the shoe department, where no strangers can see him in passing through the prison. Mrs. Walworth was the cynosure of all eyes as she passed through the village on her way from church. She will, it is understood, stay here for some time.

THE VACANT CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—Senator Howe's friends at his request, will not press his name on the President for the Chief-Justiceship. The Senator has recently had a conference with the President, who expressed himself in strong terms as regards his abilities and fitness for the position, remarking that the sentiment of the people, as expressed through the press, was adverse to his nomination. Senator Howe thinks William M. Evarts will be the next Chief Justice of the United States. Senator Carpenter left here to-night for Long Branch to consult with the President on the subject.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. BRYANT'S ADDRESSES.

ORATIONS AND ADDRESSES. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. (PUTNAM.)

This volume includes the orations and addresses delivered by Mr. Bryant during a period of twenty-five years, the most remarkable being orations commemorative of the illustrious dead, which were delivered between 1848 and 1860. The literary public have long since accorded Mr. Bryant a very high place, not only in poetic but in prose literature; but the present generation of readers is unfamiliar with the funeral orations, distinguished by rare taste, mastery of the subject, and clear, concise style which contributed so largely to his reputation years ago.

The first oration in the volume is commemorative of Thomas Cole, the well-known landscape painter. Here we have a charming but simple bit of biography, which is full of encouragement to all toilers, since Cole struggled upward with much difficulty. Whether the generation of to-day, accustomed to the severer studies of nature of Bierstadt, Moran, and other native and European landscape painters, will agree with Mr. Bryant in the very high meed of praise he awards the imaginative and poetic rather than realistic pictures of Cole, may be questioned. The next oration commemorates James Fenimore Cooper, and here Mr. Bryant has a subject with almost limitless possibilities, of which he takes full advantage. Viewed as a biographical sketch, his life of Mr. Cooper is very complete, although short, and the criticisms upon his works admirable. If, amid the prevalent desire for novels of society, of philanthropy or dissection of character, Cooper's great sea and back-woods pictures are at all dimmed, we must thank Mr. Bryant for recalling them to us. Cooper's fame is world-wide, and his novels have been translated not only into every European tongue, but into Asiatic dialects, and far-off Ispahan adds them to Persian literature. Besides being the greatest American novelist, Cooper was an astute controversialist, and versed in political and general literature. The memory of Washington Irving Mr. Bryant treats with a deeper tenderness. Everybody loved Irving—in fact, they could not help it. Mr. Bryant reviews his long and useful life with the same careful minuteness, yet with the broad and masterly touches that he accorded to that of Cooper. Most men will agree with Mr. Bryant's estimate of Irving's clear style, humor, and pathos. That his pictures of England and English life were rose-colored; that he was hardly a profound student of human nature, and rarely saw the darker side; that his historical works have not the completeness of later and more critical authorities, may also be true. However this may be, Mr. Bryant gives us a life-like picture of him in the oration under review. The commemorative orations end with sketches of the lives of the poet Halleck and Gulian C. Verplanck—a man of the rarest gifts. That Mr. Bryant can do justice to the memory of a brother poet and friend is not to be wondered at, but his fine appreciation of Mr. Verplanck, especially of his legal lore, and the law questions in solving which he so greatly distinguished himself, speaks well for the soundness and completeness of Mr. Bryant's modes of thought. The other orations are "The Press Banquet to Kossuth," "The Improvement of Native Trusts," "Music in the Public Schools," "Schiller," "A Birthday," "Freedom of Exchange," "The Electric Telegraph," &c. These are short and to the point, have been delivered in recent years, and necessarily do not call forth the same intellectual vigor as the more complete and finished ones which we have reviewed. Mr. Bryant could safely rest his fame upon the earlier productions.

THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE. By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. ROBERTS BROTHERS.

This clever book, addressed to English, but equally valuable to American, readers, aims to consider the possibilities of intellectual life in the ordinary, rather than in the extraordinary, conditions of existence, and announces the comforting doctrine that the object proposed is within the grasp of anybody that cares enough for it to make the effort that it costs. What our author means by the "intellectual life" is not so much the highest culture, since this is manifestly inconsistent with the demands of a practical bread-winning existence, as a constant preference of a higher over a lower range of thought—a search for the purest truth. It is his object to aid in this endeavor, which he does through the medium of letters. These cover many topics, and are addressed to persons in every variety of situation. They are written with terseness and vigor, in an unpretending but charming style, are replete with practical hints, full of solid and varied information, and display ripe and accurate scholarship, and, what is better, rare good sense. Rightly considering that the mind makes but sorry music when the body, its instrument, is out of tune, the writer primarily treats of the physical basis upon which the intellect must build. Admitting that the best physical conditions are rarely compatible with great mental labors, he thinks that sedentary confinement, insufficient variety and lack of amusement, which so often accompany it, together with the greatest evil of all—want of exercise—must share the responsibility. As to nervousness, the plague of literary men, and, indeed, the American disease, he prescribes exercise as the best sedative and tranquilizer. It should not be taken in large quantities, or by fits and starts, and the relaxation of hours cannot be spread over minutes; there is no economy of time possible here. After a rapid and severe mental effort, a little thorough indolence is not unhealthy. As to the measure of mental labor, Mr. Hamerton thinks that twelve or fourteen hours' work per day, for years together, might be indulged in by a person naturally robust, and with a clear brain, if there was a sufficient margin of time left for amusement, exercise, and sleep. This estimate is too high, we think, for our exciting climate. He adds, very sensibly, that the needs of our independent nature must be followed in reference to food, drink, rest, society, or solitude, rather than the customs of people about us. As to the matter of diet, however, he insists that as the intellectual life makes large demands upon nutrition, the worker requires food of the most nourishing kind to supply the waste of his cerebral activity constantly going on. Quality, therefore, must take the place of quantity, since over-eating interferes with digestion and their subsequent brain-work, and must be carefully avoided. Hence the importance of scientific cookery, our author insisting that intellectual labor is as much dependent upon this for the dissemination of its results as upon the paper-maker. If such counsels are needed for an English literary public, how much more forcibly they apply here, where the adage that God sends the meat, but the devil the cooks, has such singular appropriateness. Our author does not shirk the much-mooted question of the influence of spirituous and malt liquors upon the brain, but insists that the moderate use of sound natural wines, not strengthened by the addition of alcohol, supply both stimulus and nourishment thereto, while beer has its uses in the rest which it gives to the nervous system. He prudently adds that stimulants are, however, apt to delude us as to the limits of our natural powers and encourage us to attempt too much. He recommends moderation as to quantity with good quality, and the same rule is applied to the use of tea, coffee and tobacco.

The animal and intellectual must be conciliated if we would gain a high mental standard, and Scott, Humboldt, Leonardo da Vinci, &c., are cited as instances of what rational physical activity can do for the mental powers.

Passing from the physical, the writer next treats the "moral basis" of intellectual life, and at the outset he utterly denies the ill-considered charge that there is necessarily a lack of moral fibre in the intellectual, or that intellectual living is simply pleasure of a higher kind. While admitting that there is a divine excitement and stimulus in such labors, he recalls the fact that every other sort of successful toil also has its stimulus—money, ambition, &c. But the excitement of intellectual labor is but a small part of it, compared with the immense drudgery that alone produces results. Even poetry, the most exhilarating kind of literary labor, involves much of this, and he instances Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, one of the most airy and fanciful of poems, for the composition of which the author laboriously prepared himself by a careful study of Oriental manners, customs, and images.

The writer reaches the conclusion that culture, on the whole, is favorable to morality, the excitement which the uncultivated seek in the gratification of the lower passions being measurably furnished by the pursuits of the cultivated. Besides, excesses of any kind lead to the gradual self-destruction of the mental forces, by weakening the springs of the mind and leaving it unable to face the requisite drudgery. The trite subject of education is treated of with much freshness. The writer does not believe in the approved American plan of overcrowding the mind with too many studies, and he enumerates sixteen different branches of knowledge which a young Englishman thinks it his duty to attempt. As even half an hour a day given to each of these would leave no time for professional occupation or the pursuit of a favorite study, such a scheme of education is simply impracticable. Besides, as Mr. Hamerton happily puts it, such persons must be perpetually waiting in ante-chambers and losing time in them. "Grammars and dictionaries are ante-chambers, bad drawing and bad coloring are ante-chambers, musical practice with imperfect intonation is an ante-chamber." And then if one has penetrated beyond the ante-chamber "he is not sure of admittance a year hence, because in the meantime the door may have been closed against him. The rule of each separate hall or saloon of knowledge is that he alone is to be instantly admitted who calls there every day." On the other hand, it cannot be forgotten that modern education is little more than the beginning of many things, and that a limited range of studies were more the privilege of past ages than the omniverous present.

Everybody with much pretensions to culture, nowadays, studies one or more foreign languages, and the writer's views upon the difficulty of their acquisition have attracted some attention. He insists that whenever a foreign language is perfectly acquired, that the one so acquiring has either married a person of the nation referred to, or is of mixed blood. Where a foreign language has been acquired in absolute perfection, there has almost always been a loss in the native tongue, and a man may sometimes speak two languages correctly, his father's and his mother's, or his own and his wife's, but never three. We think this latter too broad an assertion. Many Europeans, generally Germans or Russians, speak more than two languages with entire correctness and fluency, but it is rare that the Anglo-Saxon tongue has such flexibility. Children, our author contends, can speak several languages exactly like natives, but in succession, never simultaneously; they forget the first in acquiring the second, and so on. This assertion is also too broad, numerous instances being known where children speak two languages equally well at the same time, and *think* in one as frequently as in the other. This last rule is, we think, of more universal application than the preceding. It is that a foreign language cannot be thoroughly learned by an adult until after five years' residence in the country where it is spoken, and, without habits of close observation, a residence of twenty years is insufficient.

As to the interesting subject of matrimony and its influence upon literary pursuits, it is strongly urged that there are only two rational courses for an intellectual man who eschews celibacy to pursue; he should either marry some simple, dutiful woman, who will carefully rear his children, see to his household matters, shield him from nuisances, and make no claims upon his time or society, satisfied to see him live in an unknown, or to her uncongenial, atmosphere, or else he must choose a companion in his higher life. No half-way measures will work. Notwithstanding the difference in the mental training of the sexes, woman's reverence for tradition, absence of scientific curiosity and the influence which prejudice rather than reason exerts over her, yet our author believes that all grades of masculine culture can be matched in the other sex, since although woman does not lead, she reverently follows him she loves, however arduous be the path. If marriage bring with it pecuniary pressure, or even absorption in social life—a result hard to guard against—then the inevitable conclusion is that such a union would be unfriendly to the intellectual life. But there are considerations on the other side to counterbalance this. Our limits compel us to omit notice of the author's views upon custom and tradition, which will hardly be acceptable to conservatives; aristocracy and democracy, rather fitted for an English than an American latitude, but by no means unfair; the thoughtful summary of the effects of solitude and society, intellectual hygienics, trades and professions, and their choice surroundings, and the influence each and all of these have upon the intellectual life. Here, at least, is the bill of fare, if we can give no more of the banquet.

ANECDOTES OF PUBLIC MEN. By JOHN W. FORNEY. (HARPER BROTHERS.)

Few persons have so many qualifications for giving bright and gossippy details and anecdotes about public men as Mr. Forney. He has been in political and editorial life from his earliest manhood—bosom friend of James Buchanan until the Kansas struggle, twice Clerk of the United States House of Representatives in extremely critical times, and afterward of the Senate; in the secrets of each political party in turn, and familiarly acquainted with every President from Pierce to Grant. During his long residence in Washington, little occurred of which he was not cognizant; he is of pleasing address; open and unreserved manners, and exceedingly hospitable to his host of acquaintances. He, therefore, avails himself of his peculiar sources of information to give a series of off-hand, chatty letters which appeared in the *Chronicle* and in the *Press*, and are now republished in book form. They are easy and unconstrained, and without much method, but attract considerable attention from the fresh and unhackneyed nature of their matter, and from the unfailing good humor and lack of bitterness that characterizes them. In these letters Mr. Forney, violent enough partisan when he chooses, lays down his armor and treats friend and foe alike with large liberality; he is never unfair. Beginning with his notice of the Presidents, he tells us how Washington used to dine in a stately and austere way while he lived in Philadelphia, absorbed in public affairs and with but little dinner-table chat, and his single glass of wine. He describes the President's triumphant tour through the South, and the gay French fashions he found in Charleston, so we see that Presidential journeys have good precedent to plead on their behalf. Then we have a picture of Washington's domestic life, his chariot with six horses and his servants in white, scarlet, and orange liveries—a parade which his successors could hardly venture upon. In contrast to this is the stern simplicity of Jefferson's life in Washington, and the rebellion of the ladies when he declined to give the usual receptions. There is a pleasant passing notice of the Adams family, with a sketch of the passage at arms between Stephen A. Douglas, then almost unknown, and John Quincy Adams, in the House, on the Mexican boundary, when the Little Giant quoted one of the veteran's State papers against him with so much effect. Then we have a story very creditable to Andrew Jackson, of a veteran soldier with a mass of British lead in his body, who was retained in office despite his adverse politics and the efforts of no less a personage than William L. Marcy; but against this we get the less creditable fact that Jackson recommended Buchanan to Polk as his Secretary of State. A little new light is also thrown upon the Van Buren-Cass controversy. It is with Pierce's Administration that Mr. Forney really begins his personal reminiscences. He has a soft side for this courteous gentleman but flexible politician. Of both Webster and Clay he tells a good story, and the unfailing courtesy and dexterity of the latter is illustrated by the graceful way he got over an unfortunate allusion to actors in Forrest's presence. Of Douglas, Mr. Forney speaks with all the warmth of personal attachment, and of Breckinridge he draws no unfriendly portrait. Caleb Cushing is hastily sketched. Of Seward, little of personal reminiscence is given, but a parallel is instituted between him and John Quincy Adams. Mr. Forney gives us an interesting account of Lincoln's midnight inauguration journey to Baltimore, and the skill with which it was planned. The martyr-President's marked individuality, the justness of his mind, fitness for high trust, uniform good temper and humanity, are illustrated, but we regret that Mr. Forney did not dwell more upon this quaint American character which he had such good opportunities to observe, and every incident in whose life is eagerly read by his countrymen. It may be said just here, that the fault of Mr. John Van Buren, Mr. Forney happily indicates in calling him "a dinner-table despot," a title which no one who had the good fortune to know Mr. Van Buren would dispute, but they would as unanimously attest the jolly benevolence of his sway. Pennsylvania celebrities get ample justice done them in this volume, and the sketch of Mr. Forrest is well drawn with a loving hand. Massachusetts gets a handsome compliment; Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, and Greeley, are not forgotten. The "subterraneans" are remembered in readable notices of Mike Walsh and Broderick. Among the newspaper men handsomely noticed is George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, but the queerest characters in the lot are Chevalier Wikoff and Señor Blitz, about whom a number of interesting personal details are given. Washington is described during the bowie-knife reign of the Southern politicians with their half-negro *patois*, and its rough and dirty streets contrasted with their present condition. There is much other valuable material in the book; but it is in a rather crude state, which is accounted for by the hasty manner of its preparation.

THE TURF.

THE SECOND MEETING AT LONG BRANCH—THE PROGRAMME AND STAKE ENTRIES.

To-morrow the second meeting at Long Branch will be inaugurated, and the number of horses stationed at Monmouth Park is a sufficient promise of continued sport. Since the departure of the confederated stable with its army of horses, Long Branch has become peaceably disposed, and that which remains behind the Springbok-Tom Bowling affair will be soon forgotten in the enthusiasm called forth by the contests of the second meeting. On the first day there are four races on the programme, the first of which is a hurdle race of two miles, for all ages, over eight hurdles; purse of $500. Coming next will be the Trial Purse of $400, for all ages, dash of one mile. The third race will be the Ocean Hotel Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for three-year olds, a mile and three-quarters. There are thirty-eight entries. Although Tom Bowling is entered in this stake, he will not scare off the other horses, for there are many fine colts at the Branch who will start. The Belmont stable has Oaklands engaged. He is by Leamington, out of imp. Babta, the dam of that excellent race horse Glenelg. Silk Stocking and the imp. Breadalbane colt are also entered. Mr. Withers has the two imp. colts by Blair Athol, and Marsyas. Ransom, who ran second to Survivor last Saturday, will start, and will doubtless make a good race. There will be at least half a dozen colts come to the post when the tocsin summons them for the struggle. The concluding race will be mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third horse. Here is marked out as fine a day's sport as one could wish. The second day will come on Wednesday, July 16, and three races will furnish the bill of fare, two of them being stake races. The Thespian Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, has twenty-three entries, and it will be a hard matter for the betting men to name the winner, although the Belmont stable has Theodora and Beatrice engaged. The latter, it will be remembered, won the Hopeful Stakes on the second day of the meeting, and besides these the b. f. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, will probably be allowed to start as a *débutante*, and if she is anything like her full brother, Count D'Orsay, she will prove troublesome. Thus far the Belmont stable has excellent claims upon the stake, but Mr. Morris has Regardless by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity, and a b. c. also by Eclipse, out of a daughter of Barbarity, by Slasher, to watch for an opportunity to carry the scarlet colors to victory as heretofore. Saxon will in all probability start, with several other good ones. The second race will be one of two-mile heats, and as Katy Pease has been taken to Saratoga, the other horse-owners will take advantage of so good an opportunity to gather in a $900 purse. The third race will be the Long Branch Stakes, for all ages, a mile and three-quarters. There are fourteen entries, and as they are to carry but 100 pounds a fast and exciting race may be anticipated, and a large field. The starters will probably be True Blue, Preakness, Conductor, Arizona, Sanford, and Lucy Jackson. All these ought to go flying with the light weights. The third day will come on Thursday, July 17, and the first race will be the West End Hotel Stakes, a renewal of the Monmouth Oaks, a mile and three-quarters. There is a penalty of five pounds extra weight on the winner of the Oaks but she is not entered. There are twenty-seven entries in the stake, and as Sunrise, Alice Mitchell and Minnie W. are in, the race will be a good one. The second race will be a purse of $500 for all ages that have not won during either meeting. Thus all the *beats* will have the consolation of meeting each other. The distance is mile heats. The third and last race will be a dash of three miles for all ages, purse of $800. Saturday, July 19, will bring the racing season at the Branch to a close and there will be a splendid day's entertainment. The proceedings will begin with a steeple-chase handicap, over the regular course, for a purse of $700, with money to the second and third horses. The entries are to name and close at 4 o'clock P. M. July 16, and the weights are to be announced on the morning of the 17th. Following this will be the August Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, and there are nineteen youngsters entered. Then will come the Robbins Stakes, for three-year olds, in which there are thirty-seven nominations, and the concluding affair will be a consolation handicap for beaten horses, a mile and a half. Thus it will be observed that an excellent series of races are in store for the public during the present week.

NEW-JERSEY GEOLOGY.

The New-Jersey Geological Survey was reorganized last April, in accordance with an act of the Legislature extending it for another four years, and is being continued under the general superintendence of the State Geologist, Prof. George H. Cook. One of its principal labors will be the resurveying of the boundary line between New-York State and New-Jersey, the monuments of which have been lost. This work is under the direction of Prof. Bowser, who has it already under way. A general meeting of the managers was held, a few days since, on the Geological Farm at New-Brunswick, where Prof. Cook is making some interesting experiments in raising vegetables and developing the resources of the soil. Practical tests are given to various marls and fertilizers, the results of which are embodied into reports to the Legislature, and are circulated throughout the State, to the great advantage of the farming interests.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HARLEM.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES—NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS—THE EASTERN BOULEVARD.

The Twelfth Ward of the City, of which Harlem forms an important part, has not been behind its sister wards in that enterprise and spirit of improvement which seem to be the primary conditions of success. Those persons who remember Harlem only as a village will be surprised to learn the rapid strides it has taken in the last few years. Forty minutes' trip on the boat from Peck-slip to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, or sixty minutes' ride on the New-York and Harlem Railroad to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, brings you to one of the most densely populated and most prosperous wards in the City. Families are moving every day from the lower part of the City to Harlem and vicinity, particularly those who cannot afford to leave town in the Summer, as they find there the pleasant air and numerous advantages of the country, and are at the same time within easy ride of the business portion of the City. To accommodate these new comers houses are being built in every part of Harlem, and handsome houses, too, with every modern convenience that taste can supply or necessity demand. The rents are reasonable, those for a three-story and basement brown-stone residence ranging from $900 to $1,200. Many of the new houses have gardens attached, and as the flowers are now in bloom they present as pretty an appearance as could be desired. Unfortunately what is true of the houses cannot be said of the stores, which are generally badly built, with low ceilings. It is to be hoped, however, that this cause of complaint will soon be removed. The stores now building show a decided improvement. A block of business buildings is in course of erection on Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. The first floors are to be fitted up for large and elegant stores, and the upper stories will be constructed with a view to letting them out as French flats.

Prosperous as they are in business matters, the citizens are not neglectful of their spiritual welfare, as witness the many new and handsome churches which have been recently built or are now in course of erection. Prominent among these are the St. James M. E. Church, on the corner of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; the Church of the Holy Trinity, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue; the new Presbyterian Church, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue, and many others. There is also a prosperous Hebrew congregation who have their place of worship. Harlem is well supplied with schools, both as regards numbers and quality. The exercises of several of them during the past few weeks have afforded ample evidence of the efficiency of the teachers, the industry of the pupils, and the wisdom with which the curriculum of studies is arranged.

Everybody knows the advantages of Harlem as a place of recreation for those who like aquatic sports, and these are being greatly increased by the erection of new boat-houses and the formation of new boating clubs. One thing Harlem lacks which ought not to be wanting—a first-class public bath; there is a rickety, tumble-down apology for a bathing-house at which the charges are first-class for accommodations which do not deserve to rank as third-class, but this is all. Without being extravagant the City Government might spend the moderate sum which would be required to erect a public bath on the Harlem River. It is just the place for one, the need of it is much felt, particularly among the poorer classes who have no facilities for bathing in their homes, are prevented from bathing from the banks of the river, and cannot afford to pay twenty-five cents for a swim. This matter of a public bath is certainly deserving of attention; the population of the Twelfth Ward is about 48,000, and in a place so thickly settled cleanliness is absolutely necessary for the preservation of health.

The value of real estate in Harlem has increased greatly of late, and so considerable is the demand for it that there seems to be a mania among a certain class of people for hanging out their signs as "real estate agents." No less than three new claimants for preference in this line have made their appearance in the neighborhood within the last three weeks, which makes about two dozen of them, or one to every 2,000 men, women, and children in Harlem. Lots which sold for $500 in 1865 will easily bring $4,000 to-day, and other property is becoming more valuable in proportion.

Prominent among the improvements about to be commenced in Harlem is that known as the Eastern Boulevard improvement, authorized by the Legislature in the passage of Mr. Charles Crary's Eastern Boulevard bill, which directs that Seventy-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to Avenue A, Avenue A from Fifty-seventh-street to Eighty-sixth-street, Seventy-ninth-street from Avenue A to Avenue B, Ninety-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Second-avenue, One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Avenue A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street from Sixth-avenue to Avenue A, and Avenue A from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to the Harlem River, shall hereafter be known as the Eastern Boulevard, and shall be laid out in public squares and roads for driving and recreation. The Board of Public Works is charged with the execution of the provisions of this bill. So far, nothing has been done in this matter, but it is intended to commence work this Summer, and push it rapidly to completion. The bill was only passed last May, so no time will have been lost in carrying out this, the latest, project for improving Harlem. When this Eastern Boulevard is completed it will be one of the handsomest drives in this part of the country.

Harlem is also building a public library and reading room, whereby hangs a rather interesting tale: About 200 years ago a tract of land was given by the English Government to the inhabitants and freeholders of Harlem, which at that time included nearly all the upper part of the island. It remained unused for many years, until it was settled by squatters. Still later a controversy arose between New-York and Harlem as to the ownership of the property, which resulted in litigation and a judgment for Harlem. In 1828 this property was sold under an act of the Legislature, and the money was distributed among the churches and public institutions. The trustees of that portion of the money which was donated to the Harlem School and Library, are now putting up a new building with the money on Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, which will be the public library of Harlem. The building will be a brown-stone front, about 30 by 80, and from present appearances will be quite a handsome edifice.

The work of removing the rock on Fourth-avenue is progressing rapidly, and what the patent-medicine men will do when it is all gone, no one can tell. The blasting does the work very quickly, and every day "Helmbold's Buchu," "Sozodont," "Leucothea," "Castoria," and other panaceas for "all the ills that flesh is heir to" may be seen tumbling down; aye, and can be heard, too. As soon as this rock has been all removed, Fourth-avenue will doubtless be built all the way down, just as Fifth and Third are. The work on the Fourth-avenue improvements progresses slowly and with much inconvenience to those unfortunate persons who are obliged to walk on that thoroughfare. The derricks used in the work are held by ropes attached to the sidewalk, and people who are forced to pass them do so at the imminent risk of catching a foot in the rope and breaking their necks. Nor is this the only danger to pedestrians on Fourth-avenue. Accidents on the track are quite frequent, though many of them are hushed up as though the company or its employes thought themselves to blame. In one month from May 17 there were no less than six accidents in Harlem alone, on the track, one of which at least was fatal. But, of the improvements, it is intended to make an open cut in the ground on Fourth-avenue; from the bridge at Harlem down to One Hundred and Fifteenth-street there will be a roadway on each side of the cut twenty-eight feet wide; at each cross street between the bridge and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street there will be an ornamental iron bridge, and from One Hundred and Fifteenth-street down to Forty-ninth the track will be entirely under ground. It is difficult to say how soon the work will be completed, but the writer was informed that as each block of the road is cut, the road on each side will be fixed and the bridges erected so that the obstructions to traffic will be removed as quickly as possible. One thing is certain, the improvements on Fourth-avenue will have the effect of decreasing the accidents on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which have of late become alarmingly frequent.

The people of Harlem are watching the progress of the removal of the Hell-Gate obstructions with interest, and also with impatience; for it is said that with an appropriation by Congress of $800,000 a year, for four years, they could be removed, at a saving of half a million dollars over the present rate of appropriation, which is about $225,000 a year, at which rate sixteen years would be required to complete the improvements. Not long since, at a meeting of the leading citizens of Harlem, this matter was earnestly discussed, and a committee consisting of Gen. W. S. Hillyer, Col. George P. Webster, Gen. G. W. Palmer, Judge Welch, and Mr. J. M. Boyd was appointed to urge upon Congress the matter of an increased appropriation.

Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the large increase in the traffic between the City and Harlem than the fact that in 1867 there were only two boats running between Harlem Bridge and Peck-slip, and there are now six running between those points. They are well patronized; indeed, travel by the boat is preferred to that by rail, because the cars are generally overcrowded.

Harlem boasts some three or four weekly newspapers, each having its own printing office, and apparently doing a good business. The Morningside and Riverside Parks, which, although they do not properly belong to Harlem, are in the Twelfth Ward, are handsome and elegant. Seventh and Eighth avenues up in Harlem are good and solid roads, and for driving or pedestrian purposes are unexcelled. There are at least 400 houses and stores now being built in the Twelfth Ward. Houses sell for from $8,000 to $20,000, and are not held long, purchasers being tolerably numerous.

THE FOURTH PICNIC.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED CHILDREN LEAVE THE CITY—A HAPPY AND ENJOYABLE DAY.

The fourth of THE NEW-YORK TIMES Excursions for children took place on Saturday. The little ones, who were selected from the purlieus of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, were as wild as it is possible for children brought up in the midst of civilization to be. Their clothing was, in the majority of instances, mere patches of rags, the original color of which it was not only difficult but impossible to detect. Some had shoes, others slippers, but the most of them had easy fitting sandals of mud as a covering, which, if not ornamental, were very economical. Of this ill-clad portion of juvenile society there were 1,317, and, with very few exceptions, all were boys of the street.

As soon as all were aboard the barge the signal was given to start, and the barge moved off slowly. As she passed the large German ocean steam-ship lying in the stream, the band played the "Watch on the Rhine," which was acknowledged by three steam whistles and the cheers of the passengers who waved hats, handkerchiefs, &c. The United States war-steamer Brooklyn, and the United States dispatch-boat Frolic were then passed, and in reply to the cheers of the crews of those vessels the band played "Hail Columbia." The ferry-boat Winona also saluted the party, and the children returned the greeting in their usual boisterous way. In this manner the barge passed into the East River receiving and returning salutations.

After the piers of the East River Bridge had been passed breakfast was served, and by the time this meal was over the shore of Astoria was in view. Just before reaching Fort Schuyler, the steam-boat Americus passed very close to the barge, and gave three loud whistles. The boys, suddenly startled, rushed to the side of the barge, and gave three rousing cheers, which were suitably acknowledged by those aboard the Americus. The beautiful scenery of the Sound did not fail to impress the minds of many of the children, but the greatest appreciation they exhibited was when they discovered the sign-board with the words, "Oriental Grove." One boy saw it, and shouted, "I say, Spooney, there's the grove!" In an instant a ringing shout rent the air, and the whole party jumped on the decks in mad excitement. Before landing, each child was supplied with more milk, some cake, and a handful of sandwiches. But what were sandwiches to the boy who wanted to swim? Nothing. At the risk of losing the precious morsel, hundreds placed their shares with their clothes on the bank, and dashed headlong into the water. In far less time than it takes to write it, the water was alive with human forms splashing about in every direction, while the shore presented numerous little heaps of clothes—if they are worthy to bear such a name. Care was taken that no boy should go out of his depth. After a while they were called out of the water, and assembled in the dancing-hall to witness "Punch and Judy." While the boys were thus engaged, the girls were led by the lady assistants through the grove to a secluded portion of the shore, and there, also, allowed to bathe, all communication therewith, either by shore line or land, being carefully guarded by police officers. In this way the girls were enabled to reap the benefit of a salt-water bath without disturbance.

After three hours enjoyed in the grove, the signal for "home again" was given, and as each child returned to the barge, he or she was given more sandwiches, a mug of lemonade, and a ticket for ice-cream. When about half-way back ice-cream and more cake were distributed. At 6:30 P. M. all were safely landed, and went home happy.

The following were the expenses of the excursion:

Barge, tug and boat	$130 00
1,800 rolls	18 00
1,200 sponge cakes	36 00
320 loaves of bread	32 00
110 pounds beef	19 80
225 pounds ham	42 75
35 pounds tongue	7 70
53 pounds butter	16 96
Half barrel sugar	12 00
Band	55 00
Punch and Judy	12 00
Steward's stores	10 00
210 quarts ice-cream	73 50
Extra boat	5 00
Three cedar tubs	3 75
Citric acid	3 00
Box lemons	12 50
Printing	12 00
Ice	3 00
270 quarts milk	16 20
Cartage	5 50
Steward and waiters	46 00
Extra help	3 50
Coffee and tea	3 34
Petty cash	9 42
Total	$589 02

This makes the average expense for each child taken about 44½ cents.

SAYING AND DOING.

A SERMON AT PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH BY REV. D. H. MILLER, D. D.

At the Plymouth Baptist Church, Fifty-first-street, yesterday morning, Rev. D. Henry Miller, D.D., the pastor elect, delivered an impressive discourse on the insufficiency of holding fast to doctrines without putting them into practice. Taking his text from the sixth chapter and forty-sixth verse of the gospel of St. Luke: "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" he proceeded to show the delusiveness of believing in the sublime principles and doctrines of Christianity, unless men practiced those precepts in all the various avocations in life. In religion, as in every department of human labor, we had what is termed the force of belief and the force of practice, and the latter was what gave power and efficiency to the whole scheme of salvation. First came the motive of action, and then followed the action itself. If we looked back at the history of man's redemption, it would be seen at once that this was the order followed by God when, after the fall of man, He promised to send His Son Jesus Christ to save the world from sin and death. First came the Divine motive or intention to save mankind, and then in the appointed time was realized the fulfillment of that Divine promise by the incarnation of the Son of God. It might be asked, why did God deliver up his only son to be sacrificed? Why above all did that Divine Son lead such a life of poverty, humiliation, suffering, and labor while in this world? It was because of His great love for his fallen creatures, who by sin had deluged the world with iniquity, and who could only be saved through the blood of Christ. And if the Son of God led such a life of labor and suffering, it was that He might show us the way to eternal life. He went about doing good, not simply uttering and defining the principles of truth, morality, and doctrine. He said little about ordinances to which many Christians attached so much importance. But He spoke about the soul being hungry, and the spirit weak, and everywhere inculcated obedience to the will of God. When He delivered any great truth or mystery of religion which was beyond our comprehension, he taught us that we were to accept it with a simple faith, without waiting to solve by the light of our own reason what was incomprehensible. But it was not enough to receive the principles and doctrines of Christianity. It was useless to cry out Lord, Lord, without doing these things that were commanded. In worldly business, the profession was of no value if men did not make use of it, and in the life of a Christian, the reverend preacher maintained that it was not only fruitless and vain but even criminal to call upon the name of the Lord without making any attempt to keep His commandments. In conclusion, Dr. Miller exhorted his hearers to link the doctrine of Christ with the full observance of all its precepts in their actions, and by this means to cement the great arch upon which all our hopes of salvation should be firmly based.

NEW-JERSEY EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.

The Episcopal Diocese of New-Jersey at its recent session declared by a large majority in favor of a division, and the creation of a new bishopric. The growth of the Church in New-Jersey has of late years been rapid and substantial, increasing from twenty clergymen and thirty parishes in 1830, to 120 clergy and eighty-six self-supporting parishes in 1873, besides a large number of mission stations. The line of division runs across the State from east to west, cutting off the Counties of Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Morris, Sussex, and Warren into the new Diocese of Newark. The remaining portion will have forty-two parishes, sixty-three clergy, 5,677 communicants, 453,939 population, and annual offerings last year amounting to $198,276. The new diocese has 449,000 population, forty-seven parishes, fifty-eight clergy, 5,347 communicants, and yearly offerings $259,122. Committees were appointed to secure an increase of the Episcopal Fund, which now amounts to $7,000, and of which the present Bishop, Odenheimer, receives $6,000, so as to be sufficient to provide for the support of another bishop. It is also proposed that all trust funds now held for the benefit of the Church in the whole State remain undivided, and all revenues therefrom be equitably divided when practicable. Several meetings of the committee have been held. It is found that the property at Burlington does not belong to the Church, but to the trustees of Burlington College, a private corporation, chartered for educational purposes. The deed to them of the ground on which St. Mary's Hall and the Bishop's residence (Riverside) is situated, was made to the trustees, with the provision that Riverside should always be and remain the permanent residence of the Bishop of New-Jersey, free from rent, &c. Voluntary subscriptions will be mainly relied upon, in the place of assessments, to secure the money needed for the new bishop's salary, and the present bishop will have the choice of dioceses. It is thought probable that he will select that of Newark, although no definite action will be taken until after the meeting of the General Convention, in the Fall of 1874, before which the matter must come for approval.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a brief summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

During a bull fight in Malaga, Saturday, the people rose against the authorities and several councilors were assassinated.

Gen. Sanches Bregna is hastening to Navarre to take command of the Spanish Army of the North.

The Spanish Minister of the Colonies has presented a bill applying to Porto Rico and Cuba the clause of the Constitution of 1869 concerning individual rights.

The defeat of the Spanish Government troops at Ripoll is confirmed.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba are authorized to resort to the same measures for the suppression of rebellion as the home Government uses for the suppression of the Carlists.

Reports from Cape Coast Castle, Africa, June 23, are that thirty thousand Ashantees were within fifteen miles from the position named, and that the English defensive force was small.

The truth of the cable declaration made Saturday, concerning the insurrection in Alcoy, is acknowledged by the Spanish authorities.

The Sultan of Turkey has declined to visit the Vienna Exposition.

Organizations for the encouragement of insurrection in Bayonne are receiving additional strength, and agitation there is increasing.

There is a promise of cardinals' hats for Archbishop Manning, of England, and for two American archbishops.

HOME.

Six Treasury officials, under the direction of Col. Jones, depart for San Francisco to-day with currency, for which they will bring back gold.

Eleven thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents has been contributed to the Drummond Colliery Relief Fund.

There was one death in Nashville Saturday from cholera, two in Memphis, and three in Cincinnati.

Frank Whipple and two confederates entered Dexter & Jewett's Bank, Marysville, Cal., Saturday, to rob it. Whipple presented a pistol, and was in return shot and killed.

The Treasury balances at Washington on Saturday were: Currency, $3,029,636; coin, $80,828,246; against $44,258,600 of which coin certificates were outstanding.

Saturday morning Frank Posey, his wife and brother, were drowned on the north side of Piscataway Creek, Maryland.

Doubts having arisen in the minds of some of the Treasury officials as to whether the privileges conferred by the Chicago Relief act expired with April 4 or April 5, 1873, it being limited to one year from and after its passage, April 5, 1872, the Secretary of the Treasury decided on Saturday to adhere to the construction heretofore given to it, which included the 5th of April, 1873.

The libel suit of Miss Linda Gilbert against the Chicago *Evening Post* has ended in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at six cents.

Lewis & Rossitter's foundry, in Pittsburg, was burned Saturday. Loss, $30,000.

David Nesbitt murdered Miss Mary A. Hopwood Saturday, in Lindsey, Canada.

The International Convention of delegates from Young Men's Christian Associations, at Poughkeepsie, terminated the session Saturday.

LOCAL.

In the races at Monmouth Park, Duffy won the steeple-chase, Arizona the Jersey Jockey Club purse, and Survivor the Monmouth Sequel Stakes.

The Orangemen's parade terminated without notable unpleasant occurrence.

Brooklyn people are holding indignation meetings because of the offal nuisance in Wallabout Bay.

The Superintendent of the Department of Buildings has recognized Mr. F. G. Gedney as the attorney for his department.

Steam-ships Greece, Celtic, Pembroke, Samaria, Main, and Alabama sailed on Saturday, and the Deutschland, Humboldt, and Abyssinia have arrived.

The death rate of the past week was the highest of the year. Against 630 deaths for the week ending July 5, we have for the week ending Saturday at noon a total of 688 deaths, being equal to an annual rate of 36.5 per 1,000.

Two thieves have been arrested under the Professional Criminals act.

A FEARFUL EXPERIENCE.

A Michigan paper publishes a private letter from State Senator McGowan to his wife, giving an account of the great fire at Michigammi on the 19th ult. After describing the spread of the flames in the forests surrounding the village, he says:

"We saw it was useless for us to try to do anything except, if possible, save our lives. We ran to the lake and got out on a point. But the direction of the shore was east and west, and the fire was sweeping right down upon us. I went to the edge of the water, and looked up and down. The line of safety seemed to be in the water, and in I went. I picked up a board six or eight feet long and waded out to get a better view of the situation. Just east of me I saw some men trying to get a hewn stick into the lake. I went to them, but they had given it up and were looking for boards. I urged them to put in the timber, and, at my solicitation, they tried again and we succeeded in launching it. One of the men had a plank, and I had my board. We laid the board and plank across the timber, which was probably twenty-five feet long, and with this raft six of us put to sea in the teeth of a furious wind that sought to drive us into the fire. After struggling awhile I told the men to keep the timber from turning, and I clambered up astride of it, near the "bow" end, and, with my board for a paddle, I struck out. It was terrible work. The winds and the waves were against us. The lake was white with foam. We had made about four rods from shore when one of the tallest men, letting himself down, said his feet were on a rock. Our strength was almost exhausted, so we told him to hold us. I slipped down from my wooden horse, and on examination we found the rock large enough to allow two of us to stand on it. We took a long breath, and went into committee of the whole on the situation. If we should undertake to row our craft further from the fire, we would soon be overcome, and then be blown directly into it. The unanimous verdict was that we would take our chances there. The fire was around us, above us, everywhere. The water was full of struggling people. We held to the stick. Two of us would stand on the rock at a time and anchor the rest, who floated like sea weeds from along the sides of the timber. When the hot air swept down upon us, we put our faces close to the water and shut our mouths. For an hour and a half we were there in the water, and I became terribly chilled.

By and by the worst of the fire was over, and a couple of Swedes came toward us with a boat. I was the worst used up of any of the party, thoroughly chilled and exhausted. My companions called to them to come and take me off. They helped me into the boat, and the Swedes took me to the little steamer which was anchored further out in the lake. I gave them $2 to go back and get another of the boys who was also badly chilled. As soon as I got aboard the boat I commenced wringing my clothes as well as I could and exercising all I was able. The hot air and smoke had made my lungs so sore I could not breathe deep, and every breath was painful. However, the air was still warm from the fire, and I gradually grew warmer. We sent every boat we could after the people in the water and on the points until at last our little steamer was loaded. The fire had swept by where our raft was, and the balance of our little party had let loose from the rock and floated ashore. We were all saved. The mill was still standing, but not out of danger. After they had sounded the whistle, the people commenced gathering there. I cannot describe the scene here. I don't want to try. The women and children and men rushing about and crying and begging to know something of the absent ones. You may imagine it, don't ask me to tell it. The whole village was burned. Out of 126 houses, only three were left standing, and one of those was burning before we left. It was impossible to tell how many lives were lost."

CONEY ISLAND.

A VISIT TO THE BEACH—HOW TO GET THERE AND BACK—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Among the favorite Summer resorts none seems to be more extensively patronized than Coney Island. The means for reaching the island at almost all hours of the day, are now so various and convenient that but little time is wasted in going to and from the beach, and if the advantages of the routes of transit are considered, it may be said that no time at all is really thrown away. Desiring to ascertain the advantages of the different methods of transit to Coney Island, the writer yesterday crossed the East River by the Fulton Ferry, and then took the Third-avenue Railroad cars for the railroad depot. The street-railroad certainly had one advantage in the shape of open cars, but this was somewhat marred in consequence of the fine dust that covered the streets to the depth of several inches, and which, with every gust of wind, rose in a cloud that nearly blinded the unprotected passengers.

After an hour's ride the Coney Island Railroad Depot was reached. Here the passenger changes for another open car, capable of holding seventy-five persons, and should there be more than that number other cars are hitched on, a steam dummy being the motive power. All the discomforts of the former portion of the trip are amply repaid by the pleasure of the ride on these cars, providing the passenger does not get nervous in going round so many curves. The line passes through a splendid section of country, interspersed with villa residences and cultivated fields. On each side is presented a beautiful panorama, and the open car prevents any serious obstruction to the view. The fields exhibited the effects of the dry weather, still there was a freshness about them very agreeable to those who had been compelled, day after day, to walk over hot pavements, and gaze on line after line of brick and stone.

The depot at Coney Island beach was soon reached, and the visitor then found himself within a few rods of the surf-beaten shore. On every side were signs and flags to indicate that "clams in all styles," and refreshments of every character, could be had for money, while bathers could be accommodated with everything needful for a dip in the sea. Although the time was not of the busiest, still in every direction along the beach the balls of black, bobbing in the water, betrayed the fact that a number of bathers were amusing themselves in the surf. Occasionally a heavy swell would come in, and cause the balls to rise higher, and then, rapidly retiring, would leave exposed a number of human figures, clothed in dark bathing-dresses.

But before new arrivals could get near enough to the beach to enter upon the enjoyment of a sea-bath, they were sure to be met by some one whose object was to induce them to "try their hands at a little innocent game of cards." This was invariably the case with those who appeared to be strangers. The gambling gang seem latterly to have turned their attention to this part of the beach, having been driven by the New-York detectives from the vicinity of the steam-boat landing. It would almost seem to have been a vain attempt to remove this gang of swindlers and roughs entirely from the beach, and complaints are made by all the saloon-keepers in the vicinity of the railroad depot that the Brooklyn police are willfully blind to the operations of these "three-card monte" players. However that may be, it is a fact, that, in the neighborhood of the depot, the gamblers practice their frauds with an unblushing effrontery that would indicate a sense of security.

During four days of the week the visitors to Coney Island average daily from 25,000 to 30,000 persons, embracing both sexes, and very often consisting of twenty or more in one party. On the other three days the visitors number from 7,000 to 10,000 daily.

All along the two miles and a half of beach, the groups of bathers could be seen, the more skillful swimmers dashing out among the deeper waters, while others remained within their depth. The nature of the beach is such that the decline is very gradual, and bathers must go a long distance from shore before they can get into deep water. This gives a good opportunity for large parties of friends to keep near each other, and yet allow ample room for every one to dash about in the foaming surf.

But the greatest point of attraction appears to be in the vicinity of the steam-boat landing. Here one steamer arrives daily from Newark and several from New-York. The North River steamers leave Piers No. 5, No. 35, and No. 51 several times during the day, and the East River steamers also at convenient intervals. All these steamers land their passengers at this point of the island, and as the majority of pleasure-seekers prefer a trip by water to one on the land, all the boats are well patronized. In consequence of this, there has been erected a large inclosure comprising several hundred bathing-houses, or dressing-rooms, and each provided with a lock and key, with the doors opening inward and away from the view of any one on the shore or landing. One side of the inclosure is devoted entirely to ladies, while the other three sides are for gentlemen. The bathers pass through a door and down a flight of steps into the sea; the keys of their dressing-rooms meanwhile being taken care of by a clerk who is held answerable for the safe-keeping of everything left in the dressing-rooms, every door of which he can easily watch from his station. A similar bathing-house is in course of erection on the beach, and will be completed in a short time.

In connection with these, but distant a few rods, is a very good restaurant, while adjoining are booths for temporary refreshment. There is also a covered platform close to the water, where persons who do not wish to bathe may enjoy their beer, and at the same time inhale the sea-breeze.

It is estimated that at this point of the island the average daily number of bathers exceeds 2,000, but on very busy days they number over 3,000. The beach is considered a great deal better here by the regular patrons of the island, than in other parts, and the view of the ocean and the entrance to the Narrows is more extensive. From this point those who visit the island merely to get the fresh air, without the desire for the sea bath, can watch all the inward and outward bound steam-ships, and the various other craft that go seaward. Up to the present time there have been far more visitors to Coney Island than have ever before been known within the same brief period of hot weather, and if the gamblers could only be driven away entirely, the number would be greatly increased. Unless the officers of the law will do their duty, and so harass these swindlers as to make their practices not only unpleasant but unprofitable, visitors to the island will daily be robbed in spite of all the warnings that may be given by the newspapers.

In order to test the other route of travel to and from Coney Island, the reporter returned to the City by the steam-boat, and found it far more agreeable than by the cars. Instead of being cramped in a seat for an hour and a half, the passenger has the advantage and privilege of walking about on the upper or lower deck, smoking a cigar, and breathing a pure atmosphere instead of dust. If the boat be not too full, a dance can occasionally be had, as a string band performs dance music during the whole trip. The beauties of the scenery along the Narrows and Upper Bay are too well known to need description here. The time occupied in the trip is even less than by the cars, and the passenger is landed on either side of the City he may choose, by, of course, selecting the proper boat. The only advantage the railroad has is embraced in the fact that the cars leave the island at a later hour than the boat, and those who wish to make the longest use of the time at their disposal can remain on the beach until dark, and then be able to return to the City the same night. And this is really a necessity, as hotel accommodation is very limited. It is, however, proposed to erect a large hotel for the accommodation of boarders and belated visitors; but whether or not such a building will be constructed this Summer is, as yet, a matter of doubt.

THE BROOKLYN OFFAL WAR.

The removal of offal from the streets has become a question of very serious consideration among the citizens of Brooklyn. The offal contract has been the subject of perpetual wrangling among officials and contractors for some time, and has occupied the almost exclusive attention of several sessions of the Common Council. The fight is really between Edward Clark on the one hand, and Francis and George Swift on the other, and the official and political friends of each party. Clark held the contract last year, but as he claims the city would not provide him with an offal dock, and he was forced to throw up the contract in the middle of Summer. The work was then given to George Swift at $40 per day. During last April proposals were advertised for, and after much bitter discussion Clark was awarded the contract, he agreeing to pay $800 annually for the privilege of removing and disposing of the offal. Complaints were recently made to the Board of Health and the Board of City Works, alleging that Clark was not carrying out his contract and after an investigation by the police in the neighborhood of the dock, it was decided by the two boards, already mentioned as having received complaints, to recommend the Common Council to annul Clark's contract. The friends of the contractor are indignant and denounce the proposition as the result of a plot on the part of the Swift party to deprive Clark of his contract. Meanwhile the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, perceiving an opportunity in the unsettled state of affairs to move against the continuance of the offal dock within that portion of the City, are earnestly working for its removal, and, as shown by the proceedings of the mass-meeting on Saturday night, reported yesterday, they also espouse the cause of Clark, and will to-day present to the Board of Aldermen their double protest against the present location of the offal dock and the proposal to take the contract from Clark. The question will be disposed of, for the present, this afternoon, when the Common Council hold the last meeting previous to adjournment.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

LAST DAY'S SESSION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, July 12, 1873.

The proceedings of the International Christian Association Convention were opened this morning with a praise-meeting one hour in length, led by Rev. S. A. Taggart, of Pittsburg, Penn., assisted by Prof. Wm. Johnston, of Philadelphia, and, it being the last morning of the session, a deep feeling pervaded the entire room. The galleries were filled with ladies, and very many ladies and gentlemen not connected with the convention occupied seats below, among the delegates.

The business meeting opened with the reading of the minutes. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions presented the following report:

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Y. M. C. Associations:

The Committee on Resolutions beg leave to submit the following report:

After careful consideration, the committee deem it inexpedient to adopt the following resolutions:

1. Relating to the relations between associations and the Church, as the same is covered by a resolution of the Portland Convention.
2. Relating to open air meetings, as covered by resolution of the Portland Convention.
3. Relating to temperance, as covered by resolution of the Portland Convention.
4. Relating to the appointment of a special committee for the organization of associations in colleges and universities. In the opinion of the committee this end can best be reached through the agency of the National Executive Committee.
5. Relating to the age of members. In the opinion of the committee it is most expedient that such questions be left to the decision of individual associations.
6. Relating to opening reading-rooms on the Sabbath. In the opinion of the committee, no general rule can be laid down on this subject, and it therefore recommends that it be left to each association to determine as its surroundings may require.
7. Relating to the subject of holding a world's convention during the centennial celebration at Philadelphia. The committee recommend that this matter be referred to the National Executive Committee, with instructions to report the conclusions at which it may arrive to the next annual convention.

The report of the committee was adopted.

After the consideration of a number of minor questions the convention took up reports from smaller associations, and three-minute addresses were made upon the subject by Messrs. Almy, of Auburn; Ferry, of Belchertown, Mass.; Moore, of Somerville, Mass.; Seeley, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Cobb, of Cleveland; J. F. Cook, Cornell University; Cook, of Selma, Ala.; Smith, of the St. Paul Association; Merrill, of Chelsea, Mass.; Gray, of Port Hope, Canada; Hon. John Hill, Boonton, N. J.; Reese, Tunkhannock, Penn., an association of only thirty-six members, which has cleared out all the taverns in the place and sold them out at Sheriff's sale; Wheeler, of Peekskill.

Mr. Stickney, of Rochester University, arose and stated that for the first time his association was now heard in convention, although it is ten years old, and has forty members, composed of students of the University. He gave a glowing description of the good his organization was doing.

John Morse, of the Bowery Branch, New-York, created a little merriment with his report. He had already nearly used up his three minutes, when he proposed to read a printed circular his association had sent out. The Chair informed him he had only five seconds of time, and wanted to know if he could read it in that time. He said he didn't know, but he would try, and went at it. Never have we heard a circular of any kind read quicker. Mr. Morse wears spectacles, and while the words flew from his mouth with fearful rapidity, his spectacles danced up and down on his nose, and the convention was convulsed with laughter. He finished his reading, however, all but five words, when the Chair struck the bell, and he sat down. The circular contained 300 words, and it was the quickest time on record. He was rapturously applauded.

Mr. Sanford, of the New-York Eastern Branch Association, remarked that his association holds a prayer-meeting called a "stag-meeting," (laughter,) and also a prayer-meeting composed of both sexes, and he found that the plan worked well.

Chas. McC. Stuart, (colored,) of Howard University, said his was but a small association, organized in 1869 with eleven members but now having eighty-four. In 1861 it entered into a great revival. One of its main features was to aid in crushing out intemperance, and it engrafted a clause in its constitution prohibiting the use of ardent spirits. It is not a colored association but takes in Caucasians, Africo-Americans, and Africans. The work of the association is limited but peculiar. It sends forth men and women into the South among the millions who are starving for intellectual food. Mr. McC. Stuart said a delegate in the lobby "is the smartest man in this convention to talk." Mr. Smith, of Westfield, wanted associations to incorporate in their constitutions a clause providing that every liability shall be faithfully met, so outsiders could not say "you pray better than you pay."

Mr. Bridgeman, of Northampton, read a communication from Mr. Burnell relative to districting Minnesota and the individual labor west of Ohio into Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Illinois.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Executive Committee's report presented the following:

That the committee has examined the Treasurer's report and find it correct with vouchers, and recommend it be published in the proceedings. The committee also recommended the election of the following brethren as corresponding members of the Executive Committee for the respective States, districts, and provinces: James Farquhar, Halifax, N. S.; Geo. A. Young, Hamilton, Ont.; J. C. Hartshorn, Providence, R. I.; A. G. Howe, Montpelier, Vt.; W. J. Cook, Cleveland, Ohio; Erskine Uhl, Poughkeepsie; A. L. McKee, Selma, Ala.; E. M. Wilcox, New-London, Conn.; W. H. Hobbs, Portland, Me.; D. C. Bell, Minneapolis, Minn.; S. A. Taggart, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. B. Critchett, Concord, N. H.; S. B. Morris, Montclair, N. J.; H. A. Staples, Boston, Mass.; Geo. A. Hall, Washington, D. C.; C. J. Stealy, Clarksburg, West Va.; Julius D. Dreher, Roanoke College, Salem, Va.; R. H. T. Hudson, Raleigh, N. C.; C. E. Chichester, Columbia, S. C.; J. H. Cranston, Augusta, Ga.; E. L. Robinson, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. L. Wheat, Louisville, Ky.; John E. Burson, Bristol, Tenn.; J. C. Denise, Omaha; J. F. Down, Atchison, Kansas; J. A. Houston, Baltimore, Md.; T. D. Taylor, Detroit, Mich.; Joshua Clawson, St. John, N. B.

This concluded the entire report of the committee and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Taylor presented to the convention a lot of old coins and bank bills, given to the convention by Henry W. Morris, of Poughkeepsie. They all bore date from 1750 to 1800, and were put up at auction for the benefit of the association. The bidding was very spirited, and there was much fun, the convention at times breaking out in roars of laughter. The sale resulted as follows:

An English shilling, date 1759	$5
Copy of medal given to Lafayette	10
English sixpence, date 1756	3
German shilling, date 1767	4
Ten-dollar bank bill, date 1800	4
One-dollar bank bill, date 1808	2
Three-dollar bank bill, date 1800	3
Two-dollar bank bill, date 1800	3
One-dollar bank bill, date 1800	1
Total receipts	$35

A vote of thanks was passed to H. W. Morris, after which the convention sang "How Firm a Foundation Was Laid."

Mr. M. H. Hodder, the representative of the Young Men's Christian Association of England and Ireland, was then formally received by the convention, which he acknowledged in a few elegant remarks, and then he made a spirited address. He believed that England and America are being strongly cemented by the fraternal feeling of the Young Men's Christian Associations. The chief service in England is Bible study. It differed from this country. There the young men are trained to the study of God's word much more than here, and much more inspiration is derived from Bible study than anything else. The division of active associate members in this country did not exist in England. In the latter country they have an educational class which corresponds with the associate class, and after Bible class all have a cup of tea and refreshments, and it works very well. Six meetings a year are made very special, and cards are sent to all young men in stores and offices to attend personally, and many come and place themselves under the influences of the associations. The past year has been the most successful one yet. All secular matter has been entirely discarded. The speaker did not believe in amusements in associations. He wanted them more spiritual, and believed that where associations have gone down it has been because of lecture and amusement business. In Ireland, in Dublin, the work is very successful, and in Liverpool they have the best and largest building in the world.

Chairman H. K. Porter relinquished the chair to Mr. Hodder, when the convention listened to Dr. Thompson, of New-York, upon "The Value of Association Bible Classes, and the Best Method of Conducting Them." Dr. Thompson said the Bible was given for instruction as well as edification. A man may be devout, but without knowledge, and if he is without knowledge he is weak. Some men may read a little of the Bible each day, so as to get through it by the end of the year, like a noted traveler, who has been all around the world, but never in it. Dr. Thompson read his address from manuscript, and it was filled with remarkable points, and showed more ability and culture than any paper or address yet listened to by the convention. It will be published in full in the official proceedings of the convention. A condensed report of it would do the author injustice.

Other addresses were made upon the topic treated of in Dr. Thompson's paper, by Mr. Hodder, of England; Mr. Cole, of Toronto, and Mr. Douglass, of Toledo, when the convention called upon Dr. Thompson to give information as to how to conduct a Bible class. That gentleman stepped upon the platform and told how he instructed a body of young men composed of Jews, Roman Catholics, and Christian Association men, in the Medical University of New-York City, which class he kept going for three years. In the first place he wouldn't have any discussions; he would listen to inquiries, but would not allow a member to ventilate his opinions. In teaching, a great mistake is made in Biblical selections which do not in any way need explanation. He would take up some great subject in the Bible and carry it through the whole Winter, and by way of illustration he said he had been teaching the prophecies of the Old Testament concerning Christ for over three years, and his class is not tired of it yet; in fact, he had only got into Daniel. He would find out from the class, too, who are the ones to put questions to. In the beginning, however, it is necessary to have the conversational gentlemen predominate, and he would only have one lesson an hour, and would advise every teacher to use only the paragraph Bible, which would give an idea of the intention of the writer. Good Bible classes demand that a good class of teachers be raised. On motion Dr. Thompson's paper was ordered published in pamphlet form, and G. W. Alexander, of Indianapolis, donated $25 for that purpose.

Messrs. Taggart, Griffin, Morse, Hopkins, Douglass, and Hall also made addresses upon the Bible topic. The latter said that after a Mr. Moody gave Bible readings in Washington all the book-sellers had a Bible raid on their stores the next day and sold out their entire stock. This discussion took the greater part of the afternoon, every speaker showing much feeling upon the subject.

Mr. Cobb, of Cleveland, gave a history of the railroad work in that city. The company furnished a large room, lighted and heated, for the purpose of gathering the 5,000 railroad men in and around Cleveland. Every Sunday there was prayer-meeting at 3 P. M., led by railroad men, conductors, and engineers. All railroad men take part in it, from Superintendent down, and the companies pay Mr. Cobb $600 per annum.

The Credential Committee presented a printed list of delegates, representing 143 associations, 19 States, and 5 provinces. The following are the Executive Committee and its corresponding members:

Executive Committee.—Cephas Brainard, Edgar A. Hutchins, R. R. Burney, James Stokes, Jr., T. G. Sellew, Jr., B. C. Wetmore, Robert Weidensall, Agent, Thomas J. Hamilton, Reporter, F. W. Wagner, Reporter *Christian Weekly.*

Corresponding Members of the Executive Committee.—Erskine Uhl, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; F. D. Taylor, Detroit, Mich.; George A. Young, Hamilton, Ontario; George A. Hall, Washington, D. C.; L. P. Rowland, Boston, Mass.; S. A. Taggart, Pittsburg, Penn.; D. W. Glass, Baltimore, Md.

Toward the close the convention passed a series of resolutions, thanking citizens of Poughkeepsie generally, pastors of city churches, the Press, &c., for kindnesses shown the delegates and the convention; when the Chairman, H. K. Porter, in a feeling address, said farewell words, and Rev. Mr. Hall made an affecting prayer, when the eighteenth annual International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces adjourned sine die by singing the Doxology. To-night there was another large meeting at the Opera-house, at which addresses were made by T. A. Melson, Wm. Roache, Rev. James P. Lane, and Wm. Johnson.

A BONAPARTE IN NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been reading in your issue of the 7th inst. a communication under the above caption, and will you allow me to give a few reminiscences of my own relative to the same personage?

When King Joseph resided at Clermont, (not Montalta, as your correspondent states,) it was my lot to be his near neighbor, and though too young to be intimate with him, yet I saw more or less of him—often meeting him in his rambles. Your correspondent's account of his person is very correct—a fair, florid complexion, of medium height, somewhat fleshy, and more English in appearance than French, entirely unostentatious, and ready to talk with any one he might meet with. I have seen him drive himself and a friend in a simple one-horse wagon or democrat, as such vehicles were then termed, and as one to the manner born, forgetting at the time that crowns had encircled his brow.

But it is not of King Joe, as many then called him, but of other dwellers at Clermont that I propose to speak. Your correspondent informs us that the house had been improved by Lord Courtney, of notorious memory, but why notorious he does not inform us. I am well aware that the Viscount's recluse habits, and his keeping aloof from all his neighbors, gave rise to many suspicions among the gossips of the neighborhood, and until they became magnified into possible crimes that necessitated his leaving England.

The simple facts were, I should say, that he came here to nurse an estate that had become dilapidated by spendthrift heirs during a long lapse of time. He had previously lived upon the Continent, but the wars of Napoleon had closed that avenue, and decided him to seek a refuge here, and our war of 1812 again drove him from our borders. After his return to England, we found him a suitor before Parliament for the Earldom of Devon, which had been lost or become extinct during the wars and overturnings through which the Kingdom had passed. In this suit he was successful, and he became Earl of Devon and Viscount Courtney. The family of Courtney stand high among the nobility, and claim a descent from the Greek Emperors of Constantinople.

Though a boy at the time of Lord Courtney's residence at Clermont, I have a vivid recollection of his appearance, and should say that *Punch's* caricatures of John Bull is a fair representation—a rotundity of figure, a blue dress-coat and metal buttons, a red or scarlet waistcoat, drab breeches, and white-top boots, with a lack of aristocratic *hauteur*, constituted the likeness. An anecdote concerning him may not be inappropriate as a finishing to the picture. Lord Courtney was fond of boating; and at the time we had in the village a house-carpenter by the name of Chapin, who was a capital hand with a boat. Him Lord Courtney hired to accompany him in his excursions as manager. On one of the early excursions Lord Courtney, turning his face to his manager, said, "Chapin, I wish, if you have occasion to speak to me in future, you would address me as 'My lord.'" The curt reply was, "I will see you d—d first." Whether it broke up further intercourse I cannot say. Whatever Lord Courtney's merits or demerits might be, his sojourn at Clermont was inoffensive, and the first intimation of his leaving was an advertisement in a New-York paper (and we saw it with regret) of the sale at auction of his household furniture, horses, carriages, &c., &c. With my father I attended the sale, and we brought home with us a few souvenirs.

Another dweller at Clermont was Jackson, the British Minister at Washington—Copenhagen Jackson, as he was called, having been Minister at the Danish Court when the demand was made for the surrender of the Danish Fleet. He had been dismissed by the President for overbearing and uncourteous conduct in his intercourse with our Government, and he sought Clermont as a refuge until his recall from his own. Of course, he was no favorite with our fierce Democracy, and, riding over Harlem Bridge with his family, he was met by a company of them, who threatened to throw him over the parapet. The presence of his family saved him from such a catastrophe. I only remember the Minister as a man of commanding presence, and accompanied in his walks by a flock of as beautiful children as I ever met with; the memory of them haunts me yet.

In my day there was no lovelier spot, if as lovely, on Manhattan Island than Clermont, as was also its neighbor Montalta. They both command a reach of the river, extending from New-York Bay to Verplanck's Point, a distance of forty miles or over, while to the east the eye roamed over the plain of Harlem, Flushing Bay, and a portion of Long Island Sound. I remember, on a Sunday morning, standing on the bluff, and when not a breath of wind was stirring, and counted no less than ninety sail of our beautiful river craft lying quietly at anchor, with their white sails still up and waiting for a turn of the tide to speed them homeward, and forming a marine picture of unsurpassing beauty.

Long years have passed since I stood on the turf of Clermont, yet memory can yet bring it before me in its pristine loveliness. A shaded walk along the river bank was a favorite haunt. At the further end, buried in deep shadow, stood a marble monument, sacred to the memory of a child, St. Clair Pollock. Is that monument still there? Probably not; the hearts that watched over it have long ago passed into dust, with no one left to give it a thought. The estate has passed through many hands, and probably ere this a City street has been cut through it, and this memento of affection, intended to last for ages, has been swept away with things that were—*sic transit gloria mundi.* B.

SKANEATELES, N. Y.

THE NEW ALLEGORICAL PANORAMA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Matt. Morgan, whose panorama of "Paris in Tears," lately introduced at Niblo's Garden during the long run of "Leo and Lotos," created such a favorable impression, has just completed six superb allegorical paintings to be exhibited at the same theatre upon the revival of the "Black Crook." These paintings represent five temptations and a moving tableau called "Immortality." They show how a young Venitian student, who has just graduated at college, is tempted by a character, in Mephistophelian guise, with wine, wealth, woman, power, and fortune in war. He resists all these temptations, and the moving tableau shows how he is borne aloft to heaven by twenty angels as a reward for his adherence to virtue. The paintings are masterly in effect and beautiful in detail.

The first temptation—wine—embraces a variety of figures. The scene represents a grand fête in the environs of Venice. A beautiful woman, a type of the stage, stands aloft on a rostrum, and sings a Bacchanalian song, accompanied by a minstrel on the mandolin. A company of warriors, statesmen, and ladies of rank are grouped around her, in various stages of intoxication. The action is supposed to take place in a temple of Bacchus, which is draped in gorgeous white satin. At the left of the picture is the young student who is being tempted by Mephistopheles. The latter points jeeringly at the beauties around him, but the student remains firm, and the glass of wine standing upon a table by his side remains untouched.

The second painting depicts the temptation of wealth, and shows the student at a gaming-table, while Mephistopheles, with the dice-box in his hand, swings his arm aloft in wild delight. The student's arms are folded, and he views the scene in calm complacency. The figure of a fool rests his hand entreatingly upon the student's shoulder, in the hope that he will yield to the tempting piles of gold around him. The scene is the Piazza San Marco by moonlight, between the huge columns of San Marco and San Theodor. This is the only place in Venice where gambling is allowed. At the extreme right of the painting is a fisherman, who has lost his hard-earned savings at the gaming-table, and is in a fit of agonizing despair. His young wife is by his side trying to comfort him. To the left are gondoliers at play. At the extreme are two masked figures, one representing the betrothed of the young student, who is eagerly watching her lover, in the hope that he will be firm. The other masked figure is the student's rival, who is tempting his love to fly with him. An old Jew, with eager eyes and clasped hands, stands near, greedy for the treasures strewn about, but fearing to risk the hazard. Mr. Morgan has, to be accurate in his character-painting, introduced in this picture the heads of two well-known sporting characters at the gaming-table.

The third of the series is an idealistic woman. A female form floats before the eyes of a vast multitude. Its beauty dazzles every one. The soldier throws aside his laurels, the courtier casts his station aside, everybody abandons everything in wild pursuit of the fleeting form. Only the student rejects the prompting of Mephistopheles and tarries. He sees the pursuing crowd, is half vanquished by the beauteous form sweeping past him, yet does not yield.

The fourth painting shows Mephistopheles laying siege to the young student's heart by offering him unlimited power. He fails in this, and makes a final attempt with fortune in war. This painting, which is the last of the five temptations, depicts a cavalry charge. The enemy is vanquished beneath the sabres of the approaching warriors. The student-hero is driving with Mephistopheles at headlong speed, but, refusing to join in the combat, he is taken, in the tableau which follows this fifth temptation, on the wings of angels, and is borne over fields of silver palms into the regions of eternity. The tableau will be produced with a new rainbow effect invented by the artist.

THE CATASTROPHE AT THE FALLS.

The Cleveland *Herald* gives some account of the young man and young woman who were carried over Niagara Falls on the afternoon of the 4th inst. They were both from the vicinity of Cleveland. The former's name was John Emerson, not John Elliott, as he caused it to be inserted in the marriage license procured at Welland. Emerson was nineteen years of age, and he resided at Euclid Creek, ten miles from Cleveland. The name of the girl, who was about eighteen, was correctly given as Margaret Rollinston. Her father lived in the town of Willoughby, five or six miles east of Euclid Creek. Young Emerson and Margaret became acquainted, and finally agreed that they would run away in order to be united, as the marriage was opposed by friends, on the ground of the youth of the parties, and for other reasons not stated. The story, the *Herald* remarks, is not wholly a romantic and affecting one of true love oppressed by hard-hearted parents. The unpleasant fact is that John broke open a trunk and stole $500 of his father's money, to give himself a "lift" in the world, with his young bride. The young couple left home on the Monday previous to the Fourth of July, Emerson taking the train for Buffalo at Euclid Station, and Margaret joining him at Willoughby. They went to Canada to visit an aunt of the girl, who lived somewhere near the falls, and at whose house the little brother, who perished with his sister and the intended brother-in-law, was staying. After finishing their visit to the aunt they went to Chippewa, and took up their quarters at Flommervelt's Hotel. When they went upon the river for a pleasure ride they were warned to keep near the shore, and, as they valued their lives, to keep out of the resistless current. Carelessly rowing and floating along, their boat was imperceptibly drawn into the current, and when they realized their danger it was too late.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY MURDER.

The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the death of Mr. Samuel J. Jones, found murdered on his premises, at South Oyster Bay, adjourned from the 1st inst., will be resumed to-morrow. In the two weeks that have elapsed since the first day's inquest, the authorities appear to have used every reasonable effort to discover the perpetrators of the crime, but so far as known without tangible result, notwithstanding the stimulus of large rewards offered by the County Supervisors and by the relatives of the murdered man, although one or two uncertain clues have been discovered, which may possibly lead to the desired development. District Attorney Downing has been especially active in the matter, and the progress he has made in unraveling the mystery, if any, will doubtless appear at the inquest to-morrow, in which he will take an active part. The results of the post mortem examination of Mr. Jones' body, held by order of Coroner Baylis, mainly correspond with the testimony given by Dr. Hegeman on the first day, the conclusion being that the cause of death was by drowning, the blows upon the head not being sufficient themselves to cause death immediately.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Daniels, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—28, Fraser vs. Doane et al.; 50, Piggott vs. Harris et al.; 59, Winchell vs. Winchell; 61, Hendrickson et al. vs. Just; 98, Hobart vs. Wilson; 103, Genet vs. The New-York Chemical Company et al.; 105, American National Bank vs. Gibson; 146, Winchell vs. Winchell; 147, Benert vs. Schriedler; 154½, The People, &c., Judges of the Supreme Court, vs. The Board of Estimate; 169, Winchell vs. Winchell; 192, Acker et al. vs. Collins, Jr., et al.; 205, Hoffmeyer vs. Hoffmeyer; 206, The Continental National Bank vs. Lynch et al.; 207, Kimball vs. Folman; 209, Holmes et al. vs. Knowlton; 214, In the matter of Races vs. Cornell, Jr.; 215, Frost vs. Van Loon et al.; 216, Spears vs. The Mayor, &c.; 224, Mapleaden vs. Dohrenwend; 226, Van Buren vs. Strong; 227, Same vs. Same; 228, Rogers vs. Gould; 229, Spears vs. Andrew et al.; 230, In the matter, &c., of Fisher; 231, In the matter, &c., of Bunkhalter; 232, In the matter, &c., of Boyle; 234, In the matter, &c., of Kane; 236, Haporard vs. Bishop; 237, Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Tomlinson; 239, In the matter, &c., of Lyon; 240, In the matter, &c., of Kingsland; 241, In the matter, &c., of McMurray; 242, In the matter, &c., of Kirchner; 243, In the matter, &c., of Lockhart; 244, In the matter, &c., of Norris; 259, In the matter, &c., of Dorland; 260, In the matter, &c., of Dixon; 272, Mitchell vs. Risley; 273, Shotwell vs. Smith et al.; 274, Allen vs. Kobbe; 275, Halstow vs. Bickford; 276, Langeland vs. Langeland; Call 277, In the matter, &c., of Dingee.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 12.—Cotton irregular; Ordinary, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; Low Middling, 17⅛c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 108 bales; gross, 396 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 255 bales; coastwise, 2,147 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 1,200 bales; stock, 44,004 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 330 bales; gross receipts, 430 bales; exports coastwise, 252 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 8,287 bales.

MOBILE, July 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 123 bales; exports, coastwise, 228 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 12,708 bales.

GALVESTON, July 12.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 55 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 18,142 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—Cotton in fair demand; offerings light; Middling, 18c.@18⅛c.; receipts, 174 bales; shipments, 1,249 bales; stock, 10,579 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 12.—Cotton dull, little doing; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 312 bales; sales, 35 bales; stock, 6,640 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 12.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 55 bales; sales, 194 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 12.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$6,500 U. S. C. 5s, '81	115⅝	200 Erie Railway...s3.	60¼
200 Pac. Mail......b3.	37⅞	400 do.	60¼
100 do......b3.	37⅞	100 do......s3.	60⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅛	1000 do.	60
200 do.	103⅜	200 do.	59⅞
500 Western Union	86⅜	200 do.	59⅞
700 do......b3.	86⅝	600 do.	59¾
100 do......b3.	86⅝	500 Erie Pf.	73½
600 do.	86⅝	200 Union Pacific	27¾
300 do......s3.	86½	200 do.	27⅞
300 do.	86⅝	300 do.	27¾
800 do.	86½	100 Tol. & Wab.	69⅞
200 do.	86⅝	200 do.	69⅝
600 Western Union	86¾	1000 North-western	69⅝
100 do.	86⅛	100 do.	69½
100 Lake Shore.....s3.	92⅛	100 do......b3.	69½
300 do.	92⅛	1200 Del., L. & W. b3.	100
100 do......s3.	92⅛	500 do......b10.	100
100 Pittsburg	87½	200 do.	99⅞
500 C., C. & I. C.	30½	200 do......b30.	100
300 do......b3.	30¾	200 Bost., H. & Erie.	2¾
100 Pac. R. of Mo.	45	200 do......b3.	2¾
500 Ohio & Miss.	39½	300 Han. & St. Jo.	41

MONDAY, July 14—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, July 12, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,268,700
Increase in Specie	1,106,600
Increase in other Legal Tenders	161,900
Increase in Deposits	6,547,500
Increase in Circulation	15,600

	July 13, '72.	July 5, '73.	July 12, '73.
National Capital	$71,783,500	$70,985,000	$70,985,000
Local Capital	15,370,500	17,157,500	17,157,500
Total	$87,154,000	$88,142,500	$88,142,500
Loans	296,597,800	286,905,800	288,174,500
Gold & Gold Notes	28,223,400	33,551,400	34,658,000
Other Legal Tend'rs	53,440,700	48,168,000	48,329,900
Deposits	245,508,000	232,369,400	238,916,900
Circulation	27,466,400	27,276,200	27,291,800
In Sub-Treasury	47,528,024	64,629,877	65,551,156

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank Statement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	July 5, '73.	July 12, '73.	July 13, '72.
Deposits	$232,369,400	$238,916,900	$345,508,000
Circulation	27,276,200	27,291,800	27,466,400
Total	$259,645,600	$266,208,700	$372,974,400
Required 25 ₱ cent	$64,911,400	$66,552,175	$68,243,600
Actual basis	81,719,400	82,987,900	81,664,100
Excess	$16,608,000	$16,435,725	$13,420,500
Rate of money	4@6 ₱ ct.	4@5 ₱ ct.	4@5 ₱ ct.

The Bank movement is easy and comparatively steady on the present return. The gain in the general line of Deposits is the notable feature in the comparison with the previous week. The excess of Gold and Greenbacks over the line of 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is nearly the same as last week, and the present excess is about $4,000,000 larger than this time last year, when the price of Money on call loan was the same. It is, therefore, reasonable to calculate that the ease in Money will run into August. The demand in the week past was for Gold Coin to ship abroad, about $3,000,000 in amount, but this was supplied to the extent of half the amount by sales and net disbursements of Interest from the Treasury Office. The latter were $3,063,000 for Interest, against $2,345,000 taken in the Customs. The sales on Thursday were $1,000,000. The next sales, on Thursday of the present week, will amount to $1,500,000, while the Interest disbursements will, no doubt, fall off.

The whole Specie Shipments of the week past amount to $4,124,588, of which $3,012,000 was in American Gold Coin, and $1,112,588 in Silver Bullion, &c. The same week last year, (the second week after the July Interest disbursements began,) the shipments were $4,882,534, of which $4,220,000 was in American Gold Coin. The Treasury of the United States held this time last year $71,394,000 Coin balances, and the outstanding Gold Circulation was $32,279,000. The present Coin balances are $80,828,000, and the Gold Circulation $44,258,000. The New-York Banks now hold $34,658,000 Gold and Gold Notes of the Treasury, against $28,223,000 this time last year.

The general trade and financial affairs of the week were decidedly better, as compared with the close of June, and the improvement is telling on the business of the Railroads and Canals, as well as on the Stock Exchange. The first decided Imports in anticipation of the Fall trade were entered at New-York to the value of nearly ten millions, and the Customs paid in were a third larger than the same week last July. This difference will not hold through the month, perhaps, but is already a sign that we are to have a better Fall trade than was looked for four or six weeks ago, and a more significant sign is that the Export movement of Domestic Produce is largely running ahead of last season. The increase since January, at New-York, is 25 ₱ cent., the increase of Railroad traffic 10 ₱ cent., and the latter, for the month of June alone, is 14 ₱ cent. ahead of last year.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $9,432,296, against $6,565,496 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,964,510, against $3,965,813 same time in 1872. The exports of Gold and Silver, $4,124,588, against $4,882,534 same time in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, for the week, were $2,345,410.

As the *Fiscal Year* 1873 closed with the 30th June ult., we now resume our weekly comparative summary of the Import, Export, and Specie movements at the port of New-York as for the *Calendar Year.*

The Gold value of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official to June, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$37,689,752	May	$34,419,370
February	38,726,564	June	*26,839,027
March	42,695,933	July 5	4,112,009
April	36,597,173	July 12	9,432,296
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$230,442,124
Total 1872 to date			242,559,756
Decrease since Jan. 1			$12,117,632

* Unofficial.

The currency value of the exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported, from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1873, is as follows:

January	$20,050,550	May	$26,253,026
February	21,130,062	June	*28,880,960
March	21,982,209	July 9	4,964,510
April	25,610,719		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$148,871,976
Total 1872 to date			113,025,055
Increase since Jan. 1			$35,846,921

*Unofficial.

Gold, July 12, 1873...115⅞ ₱ cent.
Gold, July 13, 1872...114⅛ ₱ cent.

The Export of Specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,127,989	May	$2,943,583
February	3,620,444	June	*6,855,995
March	3,850,432	July 5	401,515
April	3,850,810	July 12	4,124,588
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$32,895,356
Total 1872 to date			44,497,771
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,602,415

*Unofficial.

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,037,490	January	$16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,206
March	12,327,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,796
May	9,321,801	May	6,798,793
June	7,915,012	June	4,575,185
July 5	1,004,348	July 5	3,630,181
July 12	2,345,410	July 12	3,063,409
Total, 1873	$67,216,766	Total, 1873	$45,037,675
Total, 1872	79,364,531	Total, 1872	49,940,839

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		July 13, '72.
American Gold	115¼@115⅜@115⅞	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	118¼@119	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	117⅝@118⅞	115¾
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	114½@115¾	113¾
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	100½@100¾	102
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	82½@83	90½
New-York Central	102¾@104@103½	98⅛
Rock Island	109¼@110⅜	111⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅞@39⅜	45⅝
St. Paul Common	51⅜@52¼	54
St. Paul Preferred	72½@73	75½
Toledo and Wabash	68½@70½@69⅝	75½
Union Pacific	26@28¾@27⅝	37¾
Erie	62⅜@59⅜	53⅞
Western Telegraph	84⅞@86¾@86⅛	75⅜
Pacific Mail	36⅛@37½	76⅝
Lake Shore	95⅞@92xd.	93½xd.
Harlem	125@128	114½

There was considerably more business done at the Stock Exchange after the Fourth of July holidays, and something like an old-fashioned *Bull* speculation was apparent in many of the Railroads and also in Western Telegraph. There is evidently a change of business confidence, generally, since the first of July, and much less apprehension expressed as to a close or depressed market through the Fall months. There is also a decided improvement in the condition of several of the prominent Rail Road lines of the country, materially, as well as financially, and the facts coming out every day on this important point, are having no little influence upon the demand for their stocks. The whole advance on Lake Shore, since the accession of Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Stone to the executive management was assured, is 4@5 per cent. The advance in Union Pacific, even against the Stock jobbing rumors, equally false and improbable, in certain Washington "specials," is 5@6 per cent., and at the close of the week the belief that a new and very able administration has been secured for the Atlantic and Pacific Road and a probable friendly alliance made with the Texas Pacific interest, caused the Bonds and 5 per cent. Guaranteed Shares of the Missouri Pacific (leased by the A. & P.) to advance materially, and there was also an advance of 5 ₱ cent. in the Atlantic & Pacific Preferred Stock. The Missouri Pacific Stock rose from 65@38 ₱ cent. before the July 1¾ ₱ cent. Quarterly Dividend, to 45 ₱ cent. Ex Dividend bid on Saturday. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Common Stock has gone up from 35 to 41@41½ ₱ cent., on the report that Jay Gould is no longer connected with or interested in the management, and his probable early dissolution with the North-west Common Stock, which, with the help of other parties, he cornered last Winter, has induced a renewal of active speculation in the Stock at the Exchange. It is already known that Gould utterly failed to get a foothold in the practical administration of the Road at the recent annual election. It is essentially under the same direction as last year, while the new President, Mr. Albert Keep, is in good accord with the Lake Shore people East of Chicago, and with the Union Pacific Road, West of the Missouri, as well as on the best of terms with the Rock Island interest, Mr. John F. Tracy being a leading Director in both Roads, as well as President of the Rock Island.

In the market for the Public Funds the advance corresponds with the rise in Gold and Exchange, and prices on Saturday were the highest of the season, the July issues being quoted, of course, ex dividend.

In the line of Railway Mortgages the investment demand at the Exchange Board improved for the old Western Mortgages and for the issues of such Roads as the New-York Central, Erie, Jersey Central, Harlem, Delaware and Lackawanna, and also for the Pacific Mortgages. Of the new Loans, the New-York Midland had the benefit of the opening of the Road through from Oswego to New-York, and there is, in consequence of this event and the new Presidency of Mr. Opdyke, a much improved confidence in the finances of this important enterprise. The recent opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, and the reported growth of traffic and prospects of the line, have increased the demand for the Gold Mortgages of the Company with their Bankers, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch. The North Pacific enterprise is also looking well, the Company having completed and opened to traffic, besides inducing a liberal emigration from abroad to settle on their line, 500 miles from Lake Superior to the Upper Missouri River, with the aid of $21,000,000 of their $30,000,000 Gold Bonds bearing 7.30 ₱ cent. Interest. Mr. Jay Cooke is more sanguine than ever of the complete success of the whole undertaking. Certainly no Company ever had so princely an endowment from Government, in the way of Land Grant.

The old Bank of Kentucky advertises a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, and the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky *Four ₱ cent.*, to be paid to their Eastern stockholders at the Bank of America. The Savannah Banking and Trust Company advertise *Four ₱ cent.*, to be paid at the Fourth National.

The Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873.

We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds—

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; coupon and registered. Price **90** and accrued interest.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is a great East and West Trunk Line, 420 miles in length, extending from Atlantic tide-water at Richmond to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the richest **Iron, Coal, and Timber** regions in the United States.

It is completed and doing a large, profitable, and rapidly-increasing business.

Its Freight, Traffic, Passenger Travel, and Earnings during the current year will be much larger than has heretofore been anticipated, and they are developing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the **substantial and enduring character of the Road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the bonds of the Company,** enable us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets, containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, **Central Pacific, Western Pacific,** and **Chesapeake and Ohio Six per cent. Bonds,** buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash, make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE ITS 7.30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD LOAN and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, THE LIMITED REMAINDER OF THE 7 3-10 LOAN IS NOW BEING DISPOSED OF through the usual agencies.

This affords a desirable opportunity to persons wishing to REINVEST JULY INTEREST or DIVIDENDS.

The Company now has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; the work of construction is progressing satisfactorily; the Company has earned title to nearly ten million acres of its land grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT.—First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. Issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, *with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.*

Principal due in 1891.

Interest payable in Gold Coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 and May 1.

They yield, at present rates of gold, 8¾ per cent., and held to maturity 10 per cent. per annum, interest.

No security is better than these first-class railroad bonds, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly-increasing income.

The building and management of the road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment very profitable and perfectly safe.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston;
Financial Agents.

☞ For sale by Bankers and Brokers generally.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds on the North-western Division. The road is entirely completed and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD less than $500,000 remain unmarketed. With THE RAIL CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, the earnings of THROUGH BUSINESS must soon justify the great merit claimed for these bonds.

For sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at 90 "flat," for sale by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED. We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Oil-cake, pks	600
Copper, bbls	155	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Copper, cakes	142	Butter, pks	3,239
Cotton, bales	444	Cheese, pks	14,364
Dried Fruit, pks	130	Tallow, pks	34
Eggs, bbls	393	Pork, pks	62
Flour, bbls	15,394	Beef, pks	27
Meal, bbls	2,076	Cut-meats, pks	102
Wheat, bushels	27,308	Lard, tcs	100
Corn, bushels	47,971	Lard, kegs	260
Oats, bushels	58,250	Tobacco, hhds	850
Rye, bushels	3,500	Tobacco, pks	150
Malt, bushels	4,150	Rosin, bbls	628
Hemp, bales	20	Spirits Turp., bbls	562
Hides, No.	563	Tar, bbls	98
Hides, bdls	195	Wool, bales	316
Leather, sides	5,859	Whisky, bbls	540

COFFEE—Rio has been in better demand at steady prices; sales have been, 4,400 bags per Fremont, at Baltimore; 4,000 bags per Countess of Dudley, at New-Orleans, and 4,789 bags per Alpha, to arrive here from Hampton Roads, all on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17½c.@19½c., gold; Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

COTTON—For spot deliveries trade is still very dull and prices nominal; sales 560 bales, of which 551 to-day, all to spinners. For forward deliveries prices are 1-16c. higher, with a moderately active market; sales are 10,300 bales, of which 6,400 bales to-day, including July, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20¼c., 600 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 1-16c.; August, 200 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 700 bales at 19 11-16c., 200 bales at 19 21-32c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 100 bales at 19 9-16c., 600 bales at 19½c., 400 bales at 19 17-32c., 400 bales at 19 9-16c., 200 bales at 19½c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 800 bales at 19⅜c.; September, 800 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 100 bales at 18¼c., 200 bales at 18 3-16c., 100 bales at 18⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 17⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 449 bales, including 25 bales from Baltimore, 70 bales from Newbern, 354 bales per rail.

Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Strict Good Ordinary	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Low Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Middling	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Good Middling	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾

The quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The movement in State and Western Flour has been light, comparatively, but there has been a firm feeling among holders, and the trade has been at full rate prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 30@$4 35, chiefly at $3 50@$4 25, the latter for very choice; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 60, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; good to very fancy do., $6 70@$7 35, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 45; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 75 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour ₱ bbl	$3 30@$4 35
Sour Flour	3 45@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 85@ 5 60
Extra State	6 20@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands	6 20@ 7 45
Extra Genesee	7 45@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 35@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 45@ 9 60
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90@10 35
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been quoted steady, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 20@$7 35 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 35@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 25@$6 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl.... California Flour has been in moderate demand, with fair to very fancy Extra quoted nominal at $7 75@$9 50 ₱ bbl.... Rye Flour has been steadily held at $4@$5 35 for inferior fine to very fancy Superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 90@$5 25 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been firm at from $3 15@$3 40 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 50 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 500 bbls.... Bag-meal has been in demand at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 20@$1 28 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs.... Oatmeal quiet within the range at from $6 65@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been ruling at 2c. better, with the improvement chiefly on medium grades, the market, however, closing rather quiet, with holders more disposed to realize; sales of 120,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 27; Rejected Spring, $1 33@$1 38; No. 3 Chicago, $1 41; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 46@$1 47; No. 2 do., $1 50@$1 52; No. 1 do., $1 50@$1 53; White Illinois, $1 51@$1 53; $1 51½ for Winter Red Western, $1 46 for Iowa Spring, $2 for new White Maryland; also, 25,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $1 46, and 25,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth at $1 51@$1 53, and No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 50@$1 52. Rye has been quiet and nominal at 75c.@78c. Barley and Barley-malt dull and unchanged. Corn opened quiet and steady, and closed dull, with holders more disposed to realize; sales, 67,000 bushels at 56c.@58c. for Steamer Western Mixed; 59c.@60½c. for Railroad do.; 61c. for Yellow Western; 68c.@69c. for White do.; 59c. for common Old Western Mixed. Oats have been quiet; sales have been 38,000 bushels, at 43½c.@44c. for New Mixed Western; 48c.@52c. for White Western; 42c.@44c. for Black Western.

HEMP—Sales have been 1,500 bales Manila Hemp at 10¾c., gold, 60 days.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in light receipt and held firmly. We quote: Prime Bale Hay at $30@$33; good Hay, $22@$25; good Shipping, $18@$19; common Shipping, $12@$14; Long Rye Straw, $18@$19; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $12@$13, ₱ ton.

HOPS—Trade has been very quiet, with sales limited to jobbing lots, with New-York, growth 1872, quoted about steady at 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1870, 12c.@18c.; old Olds, 10c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@40c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and unsettled; New-Orleans at 85c. for fancy; New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted at from 60c.@85c.; Porto Rico at 31½c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@36c.; English Islands at 25c.@50c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, and prices are steadily held; Merchantable quoted at 45c.; sales are 25 bbls. at 45c. Rosin—Strained continues in moderate request, and prices are firm; quoted at $2 85@$2 90 for common, and $2 90@$2 95 for good; the fine grades are dull, with no changes in price reported.

PETROLEUM—Has been rather more active at steady prices; sales have been reported of 10,000 bbls. Refined, late yesterday, at 17¾c.; 2,000 bbls. each August and September, 17¾c., 10,000 bbls. for August and 7,000 bbls. for September, last night, at 17¾c., and 2,500 bbls. high-test, 18¾c. Crude, in bulk, 7¾c.@7½c. In Philadelphia the market has been moderately active, with sales of 500 bbls. Refined, for July, at 18c., 3,000 bbls., each July and August, 18c., and 10,000 bbls. October and November, 17¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been ruling stronger and moderately active, with sales of 75 bbls. New Mess at $17 25@$17 37½, cash, and 500 bbls. for August at $17 35, closing with $17 35 bid and $17 50 asked for July and August; also, 448 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms. Dressed Hogs have been steadily held at 6¾c.@7⅛c. Bacon has been quiet at 8¾c.@9c. for Long Clear, and 9½c. for Short Clear. Sales 25 boxes Short Rib, off in quality, at 8⅝c. Lard has been dull and unsettled, with 250 tcs. for July, sold at 9 1-16c.; 750 tcs., for August, at 9 1-16c., b. p. b.; 1,000 tcs., for October, at 9⅜c.; 1,250 tcs., for November, 9⅛c.; 500 tcs. City Steam and Kettle, 8½c. Cut-meats have been quiet; 800 loose pickled Shoulders at 8c.@9½c.; 700 loose pickled Hams at 12c.@14c.; 20,000 lbs. Bellies, 11 to 14 lbs. average, at 9c.@9½c.; 800 smoked Hams at 15¾c.; 600 Smoked Shoulders, 10c. Of Beef 25 bbls. were jobbed at from $7 75@$10 50 for New Mess; $10 75@$12 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl.; Tierce Beef at $16 50@$18 50 for prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams quiet, within the range of $25@$31 for inferior to choice brands.... Butter has been firm. We quote at from 23c.@29c. for fair to choice State; 29c.@31c. for fancy lots, and 15c.@18c. for Western; 22c.@25c. for fancy do.... Cheese has been in good shipping demand; State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8c.@12½c., chiefly at 12¼c., for tins, and 11½c.@12½c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 8c.@12½c.; Western product at from 9c.@12c. for ordinary to very choice Factory, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been selling to the home trade at from $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon.

SEEDS—Linseed has been dull. Grass have a light trade demand. Clover quoted at 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb. for common to choice; Rough Flax from $2 40@$2 60; Timothy at $4 52@$4 50, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 25½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet and firm; sales have been reported of 120 hhds. common Muscovado at 7½c.; 132 hhds. Porto Rico at 8½c.@8¼c.; 100 hhds. good Muscovado at 8c.; fair refining Cuba firm at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9½c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with powdered quoted at 10⅞c.; Crushed at 10⅞c.; Granulated, 10⅞c.; A's, 9⅞c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9¾c.

TALLOW—Has been steadily held and more active; sales 200 hhds. prime City at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; 61 hhds. and 57 bbls. out-of-town stock at 8⅜c.

WHISKY—Has been quiet; sale 150 bbls. at 93c.@93½c.

FREIGHTS—Rates have ruled firm, with tonnage in limited supply. The engagements are: To Liverpool, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at 5-16d., compressed; by sail, 1 load Wheat at 10d.; 350 hhds. Tobacco at 50s. To London, by sail, 24 hhds. Tobacco at 55s. To Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 75s. The charters comprise: An American brig, hence to a direct Irish port, 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 9s.; an American ship, from Philadelphia to the Continent, 5,400 bbls. Refined do. at 6s. 6d., with privilege of a Dutch port at 6s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Cork, for orders, 2,100 bbls. Naphtha at 8s. United Kingdom, 8s. 6d. Continent, and 9s. Baltic; a Norwegian bark, hence to the Baltic, 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at a lump sum; an American ship, 2,165 tons register, hence to Genoa, Tobacco, at 65s.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 10,200 bushels; Corn, 52,380 bushels; Oats, 23,225 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Rye, 11,236 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 178,397 bushels; Corn, 116,721 bushels; Oats, 76,297 bushels; Rye, 7,600 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 117,356 bushels; Oats, 20,300 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Canal Freights—Lower; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6¼c. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $6 75@$7; Bakers, $7@$7 50; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat firmer, but little doing; sales of small lots Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 40; quoted Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 40; Milwaukee do., $1 40; do. No. 2 Spring, $1 33@$1 34; Chicago do., $1 30, White Canada at $1 65@$1 75; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 82½. Corn a shade lower; sales, 30,000 bushels No. 2 at 46c.; 10,000 bushels, in lots, at 46½c.@46¾c.; 1,000 bushels kiln-dried at 42½c.@43c. Oats ½c. lower; sales, 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 37½c.@38c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt firm at $1 15@$1 20 for prime Winter Western; $1 25 for prime Canada. Rye-malt held at 95c. Provisions—Sales of Mess Pork at $17; Short Cuts, $17; Clear Sides, $18 50; Shoulders, 9c.; do., sacked, 10c. Hams, 14c.; do., sacked, 15c. Breakfast Bacon, 9½c.; sacked, 10½c. Dried Beef, $17@$18. Beef Tongues, $6 50 ₱ dozen. Lard sold at 8½c. in tierces, 9½c. in kegs. Balance unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher, but irregular, closing quiet with most of the advance lost; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 22@$1 23; No. 2 do., sold at $1 15¼@$1 16½ on spot or seller July; $1 13@$1 13½, seller August (closing at the inside prices; September delivery sold at $1 13; No. 3 Spring, $1 05½@$1 05¾; Rejected, 90c.@91c. Corn dull but steady at 37c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot or seller July; 38½c., seller August, 39½c., seller September; Rejected 34c. Oats in good demand at 29½c.@29¾c. for No. 2 cash or seller July; 28½c.@28¾c., seller August; Rejected 26½c.@26¾c. Rye dull and lower at 53c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Fall, new, seller September, at 60c. Pork quiet, nominally, $15 50@$16, spot, or seller August. Lard quiet and unchanged at $8 20@$8 25, spot; $8 35@$8 37½, seller August. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Bacon steady. Sugar-cured Hams, canvased, sold at 13c., loose. Whisky active and higher at 89½c.; 100 bbls. of Old Whisky sold at 90c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 5½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 215,000 bushels Wheat, 282,000 bushels Corn, and 79,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, July 12.—The Wool market presents no new feature, and prices are unchanged. Manufacturers confine their purchases almost wholly to domestic Wool, the new clip of which is passing into the hands of consumers much more rapidly than last year. Ohio and Pennsylvania has been selling at 50c. ₱ lb. for good average lots; for Michigan, well-conditioned, 47c. is as high a figure as can rapidly be obtained. Perhaps a slight advance on these prices could be realized for light Wool in superior order. California continues to be sold close up. Sales have been made of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, new and old, at 47½c.@52c.; Michigan and Ohio, to arrive, at 47½c.@50c.; New-Hampshire, Maine, Wisconsin, and Michigan, 45c.@50c.; unwashed Fleece, 28c.@35½c.; tub, 52c.@54c.; scoured, 43c.@80c.; medium noils, 42c.; Ohio delaine, 55c.; Western unwashed combing, 40c.@45c.; domestic and Canada combing, 57½c.@62½c.; superfine and extra pulled, 25c.@55c.; Spring California, 24c.@35c.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Flour easy; extra family, $5 75; A No. 1, $7 25; Fancy, $8; Wheat nominal; old, $1 25@$1 30; new, $1 10@$1 30, on arrival; light offerings; Corn firm at 58c.@60c.; Oats steady at 42c.@44c., sacked; Rye quiet at 65c.@70c.; Barley quiet and steady at 85c.@90c.; Provisions firm, with an advancing tendency; Pork, $17; Bacon—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.; Hams—Sugar-cured and fancy, 14½c.@15½c.; plain, 13c.@13½c.; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c. for loose; ¼c. higher for packed; Lard steady and unchanged; Tierce, 9c.@9¼c.; Kegs, 10c.@10½c.; Steam, 8¼c.; small orders ⅛c.@¼c. higher; sales 100 casks; Bacon, Clear Rib Sides, in the interior of Indiana, at 10c.; 50 half-casks do., at 10⅛c.; 100,000 lbs. Bulk Shoulders, loose, at 9⅛c.; 50 tierces choice Leaf Lard at 9c.; 50 cases sugar-cured Hams at 14½c.; Whisky steady at 89c.@90c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 12.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter, and $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of 3 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 47, and 1 car White Canada at $1 85. Corn quiet; sales of 2 cars High Mixed at 56c. Corn-meal sold at $1 15 for bolted, and $1 10 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Millfeed unchanged at $20 for Shorts, $21 for Ship-stuffs, and $22 for Middlings, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Peas, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—14,500 bushels Wheat, 790,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—8,000 bushels Wheat, 80,400 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 19c. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat steady; Choice White, $1 90; Fair to Prime do., $1 65@$1 75; Choice Amber, $1 75@$1 80; Good to Prime Red, $1 60@$1 70; Common to Fair do., $1 45@$1 55; Red Western, $1 40@$1 50; Amber do., $1 50@$1 65. Corn—White Southern active and firm at 85c.@90c.; Yellow do. dull at 62c.; Mixed Western dull at 58c.@58½c. Oats firm; Southern, 53c.@54c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@49c.; do. White, 50c.@53c. Rye quiet. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork more active at $17 50@$17 75. Bulk Meats and Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@16c. Lard dull at 8½c.@8¾c. Western Butter in good demand; receipts better; Good to Choice, 18c.@21c. Whisky steady at 93c.@93½c.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots of new No. 3 Fall Red, $1 25; prime Red and White, $1 40. Corn active and higher for White Mixed and White, for which the demand is confined; White Mixed, 53c.@55c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 32c. in elevator, cash; 29c., September. Barley quiet; No. 3 Spring, 50c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 65c. Whisky better at 88½c. Pork easier; small lots, $16 50. Bulk Meats—no sales. Bacon firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominal. Live Hogs firmer at $4@$4 35. Cattle quiet; fair to choice, $4@$5 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Flour steady; sales of extra Spring at $5 50. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 27½; No. 2, $1 20¼, cash; $1 20½ seller July; $1 18 August. Oats advanced and in fair demand at 30c. for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and lower at 36½c. for No. 2 mixed. Rye in fair demand and lower at 62c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at 75c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour and 75,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour and 86,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Flour steady at $6 75@$7. Wheat quiet at $1 40@$1 43. Corn in fair demand and firm at 49c.@50c. Rye firm at 70c. Oats quiet at 35c.@45c. Butter steady. Provisions firm and active; Pork firm; held at $17. Lard quiet but firm; current make, 8c.; Steam, 8⅜c.; Kettle, 8½c.@8¾c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Bacon strong and in good demand; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Whisky steady at 90c.

TOLEDO, July 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 50; July, $1 50½; August, $1 38; No. 1 Red, $1 56@$1 56½; No. 2 Red, $1 52½; Rejected Red, $1 05. Corn dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, spot, 43c.; August, 44c.; September, 45¾c.; no grade, 39½c.; damaged, 33½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 35½c. Freights unchanged. Receipts—1,400 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Petroleum steady; Crude, 12¼c.; Refined, 18c., for August, September, and October; market bare for Oil on the spot. Mess Pork, $17 50@$17 75. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $4 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $8@$8 25. Wheat unchanged. Rye quiet and steady. Corn active; Yellow, 56c.@58c.; Mixed Western, 55c.@57c.; Heated and Damp, 30c.@50c. Oats firmer; White, 45c.@46c.; Mixed, 39c.@42c. Whisky dull at 92½c.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 848 head; market very quiet, and prices unchanged; a few fair to good shipping Steers sold at $5 12½@$5 45; through and corn-fed Texans, $2 40@$4 30; Shipments, 2,253. Hogs—Receipts, 6,462; market active; prices 20c. higher; good to choice at $4 50@$4 90, mostly $4 50@$4 75; shipments, 8,992.

DETROIT, July 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 White, $1 78; Amber Michigan, $1 48@$1 49. Corn steady; No. 1, 50c. Oats in good demand at 38¼c.@38½c. Receipts—3,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 56c.@57c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 40c.@41c. Bacon—Demand light, holders firm; sales of Shoulders at 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Lard—Nothing done.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 12.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 40½c. Rosin steady at $2 30 for Strained; $2 60 for Low No. 1; $3 for Extra No. 1. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard; and $3 for Yellow Dip and Virginia. Tar steady at $3 25.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Bran firmer at 70c. Lard firmer; tierce, 8¾c.; keg, 8¾@10¼c. Sugar in good demand; good to fair, 9¼c.@9½c.; prime, 10c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 127, New-York sight ⅛ premium. Gold, 115¾.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12.—Wheat in fair demand, firm and higher; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 58; No. 2 Red, $1 44. Corn better; sales at 47c.@48c. Oats steady and firm at 41c. for No. 1. Petroleum dull.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Wheat in limited request and unchanged. Rye dull. Corn quiet and in small supply. Oats steady with a moderate demand; sales of one car State in bags at 52c.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

We are evidently in for another era of "gush"—this time over the young woman who shot GOODRICH. One authority has already given in a verdict of "served him right" against the murdered man, although it is absolutely impossible to tell which of the two sinned most against the other, even before the murder. The woman seems to have been a professional answerer of "personal" advertisements, a strange trade for so very modest and simple a creature as she is represented to be. Yesterday the *Herald*—which publishes the "Personal" advertisements, and, therefore, is in some degree bound to appear as the advocate of persons whom those advertisements lead into crime—the *Herald*, we say, described the murderess as a "poor, weak, lone, defenseless woman." Defenseless seems rather a queer word to apply to a young female who seems to be a pretty good hand at a pistol, and who was not satisfied until she had put three bullets in the head of her "friend." We are also told that the world has "misused and wronged" this gentle creature, and that "God must have nerved the poor wretched prisoner to endure that strain, (*i. e.* of the Coroner's inquest,) for she bore it Juno-like." Decidedly the standard of public morals, as reflected in the Press, is improving.

It is difficult to recall, in the present temper of the West toward railroads, how eagerly they were courted a few years ago. Something of the former feeling can be traced in the offer of the citizens of Seattle, Washington Territory, to the Northern Pacific Railroad to induce it to fix its terminus at that point. Seattle is a lively town on the shore of Puget Sound, and in 1865 had 450 inhabitants. Now its people propose to give the railroad company 5,606 acres of land, lots "worth" $492,000, and $22,500 in coin. And if the company accept the offer Seattle will probably make money by the operation. But it will probably not be ten years before the people of Washington Territory will be savage on the "monopolists" they are now tempting to come and rule over them.

The "independent" editors, who deserted their offices to nominate Mr. GREELEY at Cincinnati, a year ago, have got their followers into a curious dilemma. The Cincinnati *Commercial* declares that the opposition in Ohio must nominate some one "who has never been heard of before in politics," or they cannot elect him. The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that the "advice is good and timely, but the difficulty seems to be in finding such a candidate." And this is what the amateur reformers have come to. They must get rid of the hacks, and when they have done that, there is no one left.

Port Henry, Essex County, has done its duty. Being on the high road to the Adirondacks, and having a good many picturesque rocks, which by act of Legislature may not be defaced with impunity, the authorities have seized a druggist who had his advertisement painted on these rocks, and fined him $5. If every similar offender could be fined in the same way, the local taxation along the Hudson River, and in the vicinity of Niagara and Trenton Falls would be reduced to nearly nothing.

If there is not a great disaster on our bay or rivers before the Summer is over, it will not be the fault of the managers of the steamers used for excursions, who persist in a course which renders such an event probable. Any one having occasion to be upon our waters on a holiday or Sunday has noticed that the excursion steamers, as a rule, are dangerously overcrowded. Our reporters, yesterday, found evidence that this evil is becoming so great that the public safety requires something should be done to abate it. In taking on this living freight no attention whatever is paid to the capacity of the vessel, but every one who comes with money enough to pay the fare, is permitted to go on board. The most trivial accident or alarming incident on the passage would create an uncontrollable panic in these dense crowds, which would certainly be attended with loss of life. If the greed of the owners of these steamers will not allow them to be contented with a reasonable load, steps should be taken to protect the public from their rapacity.

During last week sixty-nine convictions were obtained in the Court of General Sessions, which is getting rid of our criminals at a gratifying rate. Since Mr. PHELPS took charge of the District Attorney's office there has been a great change for the better in the administration of its affairs, and his efforts having been fully seconded by the Judges holding the criminal courts, the effect is seen in the greater freedom of the City from crimes upon property. During the reign of the Ring, our thieves and ruffians considered an arrest a mere temporary inconvenience, as they were certain of evading punishment, but now that they cannot secure immunity in return for political service they are much more careful not to incur the penalties of the law. If the police surveillance of the outlaws were somewhat better than it is, and especially if the Professional Criminals act were used to the utmost possible extent, New-York would speedily become the most orderly City on the continent. District Attorney PHELPS and our Judges are doing everything they can to make it so, and are deserving of public thanks.

The Russian expedition to Khiva is reported to have ended in the subjugation of the country, and we are told the Khan has entered the camp of his enemy, and formally declared himself a vassal of Russia. Not to leave him in doubt as to his position, Gen. KAUFMAN, while restoring him to his throne, appointed a council with which the real power over his wandering tribes will rest for the present at least. The Khan, making a virtue of necessity, delivered up his slaves, and the Russian commander sent notice to Teheran for the Government to be prepared to receive 10,000 Persians released under this arrangement. But the Shah has other uses for his money just now, and his released subjects are not likely to receive much aid from the Government which was indifferent to their captivity. It remains to be seen how the arrangement announced can be reconciled with the promises of the Russian Envoy to England touching the occupation of Khiva.

CONTROLLER GREEN.

As our readers are aware, we have given Controller GREEN an undeviating support ever since he was appointed to office, and this simply in the belief that he is an honest, capable, and faithful public servant, occupying a most arduous and thankless position, and obliged to perform duties which make him hosts of enemies on every side. From time to time, a general howl arises from the Press against Mr. GREEN, and he usually takes it in silence, which rather increases our respect for his character. He makes many enemies by guarding the public Treasury too vigilantly—that is his sole offense. We are told that he often exasperates people by dilatoriness in the payment of really just claims; and for aught we know, such cases have occurred. His own explanation of his conduct was given the other day in one of the few speeches he has made. He said:

> "He had believed it to be his duty, in the discharge of his high trust, to oppose claims which were either corrupt in their execution, extravagant in amount, or of doubtful legality, and to remit the persons interested to the courts for settlement. The courts stood open to pass upon such questions and to render justice to claimants; and they were the proper tribunals to adjudicate and adjust all claims thought to be illegal and unjust. If he did otherwise than refuse to pay such claims, and enable the highest authority to pass upon them immediately, he would consider he acted in violation of his plain duty."

We have no doubt whatever that it is almost impossible for the general public to measure rightly the difficulties which surround Mr. GREEN. If he were a man who sought popularity or political power he would pay most of the claims which are presented to him without hesitation. Mr. CONNOLLY never got himself into trouble through being too stingy with the public money. The wire-pullers and the newspapers were generally very well satisfied with him. But Mr. GREEN is evidently as careful of the public money as he would be of his own, and we can see nothing that he has done which exposes him to just censure, nor do we believe that he has in the least degree forfeited the confidence of the public.

Of late the attacks upon Mr. GREEN have been incessant, and the threatened sale of the portraits in the City Hall is only one of numerous attempts to drive him from his office. Should these attempts succeed, the tax-payers would have little occasion to rejoice. People have short memories, but there must be some among us who remember the condition in which Mr. GREEN found the finances. The revenues of the City had been anticipated, the Treasury was empty, our credit was seriously damaged, the taxes were excessive, and there was a long and heavy arrear of plunder to make good. No man need envy the task which Mr. GREEN found awaiting him. Since then, he has done much to place our financial affairs upon a sound footing—he has worked like a slave at his desk night and day, and very rarely has he received any encouragement to go on. Nothing but a determination to do his duty, and a clear conscience, could have sustained him in his work. That work is only begun, and we do not know any one so competent to carry it on as Mr. GREEN. He may have made mistakes, but it seems to us that they were generally mistakes on the right side. We trust that he will not be deterred from persevering with his plans for lightening the burdens on the tax-payers, and restoring the credit of the City. A supple tool of rings is not what we want in the Controller's office—and it is because Mr. GREEN is a man of very different stamp that he is assailed by half the press, and treated coldly by the other half. The public will do him justice in the long run, and in the meantime it ought to see that he has fair play.

THE MEN WHOM THE ALDERMEN KEEP IN POWER.

The refusal of the Aldermen to carry out the provisions of the Police Justices bill inflicts, in various ways, a substantial wrong upon the community. The kind of "justice" dealt out by the Tammany incumbents of the Police Court Bench has been made sufficiently familiar to our readers through the statements of Mr. EATON before the committees of the Legislature. The unscrupulous way in which the Police Courts have been used to condone crime, for the purpose of manufacturing votes, is too well known to require demonstration. But there is still another way in which the citizens of New-York are being injured by the retention in power of the present Police Justices. The new law provides for a great saving in the expenses of supporting the Police Courts. The difference between the estimated expense under the provisions of chapter 538 of last session's laws, and the salaries at present claimed by the Justices and their clerks, is about $2,000 a week. In other words, the refusal of a majority of the Aldermen to act upon the nominations for Police Justices costs the City about twice as much per week as the salary of the entire board for the same period. No mercantile house or corporation would stand this sort of thing for a single day from its servants, and it is difficult to see why the people of New-York should be asked to bear it patiently from the men who are paid for doing their work.

We give a detailed statement of the *personnel* of the various Police Courts, that the taxpayers may understand who are the lucky individuals for whose benefit they are fined an extra $2,000 a week. In the First District Police Court, Justices DOWLING and HOGAN claim salaries of $10,000 a year each; their clerks, C. H. HALL and J. FINLEY claim $5,000 each, while their court clerks, J. HOGAN, J. M. COMAN, J. P. WILKINS, and R. H. RACEY rate their legal salary at $4,000. Add to these the annual remuneration of an interpreter and janitor, and the annual expenses of this court amount to $48,760.

In the Second District Police Court, Justices COX and LEDWITH head the list, with salaries of $10,000. Their clerks, F. HOUGHTALING and R. DOUGHERTY, come next, at $5,000; the court clerks, C. A. L. GOLDEY, R. BURNLAND, and J. NORTON follow at $4,000, and the salaries of an attendant, two interpreters, and a janitor, make the total of the annual remuneration claimed for the persons attached to this court, $48,400.

The Third District Court gives employment to Justices SCOTT and SHANDLEY, at salaries of $10,000; to M. J. SHANDLEY and J. J. DYMOND, Justices' clerks, at $5,000; to G. W. SCOTT, J. P. WILT, J. T. SPICE, and J. STEERS, court clerks, at $4,000 each, and to an interpreter and janitor, whose salaries complete the total of $48,700.

In the Fourth District Police Court, we have Justices COULTER and BIXBY at $10,000; J. R. COULTER and J. MCCABE, their clerks, at $5,000; J. E. MCGOWAN, J. J. DRAKE, and F. MCCABE, court clerks, at $4,000, and with the addition of an interpreter and janitor, the total of this pay-roll is $44,700.

The Fifth District Police Court has but one Justice—MCQUADE—at $10,000; one Justice's clerk, J. B. MCKEAN, at $5,000; one court clerk, G. H. E. LYNCH, at $4,000, and one interpreter and janitor, whose salaries complete the total of $21,700 claimed for this court.

It will be observed from the above summary that the Police Courts as now constituted provide an easy livelihood for two members of the Hogan family, two SCOTTS, two SHANDLEYS, and two COULTERS, not to mention cadets of the illustrious houses of COMAN and NORTON, two clerks and one janitor, who belong to the sept of the MCCABES, and a gentleman who has the honor of being father-in-law to "HARRY" GENET. Justice SHANDLEY heads the delegation from the Fourth District to the Tammany General Committee; LEDWITH is at the head of that from the Fifteenth District, and COULTER, of unsavory record, heads the disreputable knot of politicians who represent the Seventeenth District in the Tammany General Committee.

The salaries which we have placed opposite the names of the Justices and their clerks are those which are claimed by them, not those which are paid. The Controller holds to the opinion that there is no legal authority for paying the Justices over $5,000 a year, or the clerks over $3,000 and $2,500 each. None of the persons interested have as yet ventured to dispute this opinion in court; but, considering the recent extraordinary judicial decision in regard to the salaries of the civil Justices, it is hardly safe to presume that the present scale of payment represents so much money saved to the City. Under the new law, the salaries of the Justices is fixed beyond all question at $8,000 a year; they are allowed but one clerk, at $4,000, while the court clerks, interpreters, and other necessary attendants are to be appointed by the Board of Police Justices. The salaries of these latter are to be fixed by the Board of Apportionment. The new act allows two Justices for the Fifth District Police Court, but, even with this addition, the cost of all five cannot exceed $122,500 a year, while the amount claimed for the support of these at present is $212,200 a year.

IS MURDER IMMORAL?

The treatment of the case of the Brooklyn murderess by several of the New-York papers is calculated to give a very curious impression of the morals of the age. This woman, who seems to have had nearly as many names as lovers, but whom, for convenience's sake, we will call by the last one adopted—this woman, KING, confesses that she murdered GOODRICH; that she was at the time living with him; and that the killing was, in the ordinary sense, deliberate, whatever it might be found to be under the new law of murder. She naturally presents the best motive she can for her crime, and alleges that GOODRICH had betrayed her "honor." On this simple statement, unsupported by any other evidence, and contradicted by every known fact bearing on the allegation, the woman KING is held up by a portion of the Press as a heroine entitled to public sympathy. Affecting pictures are drawn of her sufferings since the murder. We are told of "the guilty woman's struggle with poverty, while crushed with the heavy load of her sin, her secret, and her crime." As a matter of fact, so far as the evidence goes, she has been living in a comfortable boarding-house amusing herself with a hired piano, had employment when she wanted it, and attended Mr. BEECHER'S church. We are called on to abhor "the pitiful spectacle of one vengeful woman just risen from a sick bed, tracking another weak, lone, guilty creature for months, with the tenacity, and, alas! with something of the ferocity, of a bloodhound." This vengeful woman was an old acquaintance of the murderess, who worked as a detective, for pay, and whose clue to the whereabouts of the criminal lay in her knowledge of the latter's habit of answering "personals," "marriage" advertisements, and other invitations to an immoral life. We are told that "the facts of her (Miss KING'S) wrongs at his (GOODRICH'S) hands, and her pursuit by the police irresistibly create a sympathy for the half-starved creature." The "wrongs" of the "half-starved creature" are entirely the work of imagination, and we hope that in the majority of minds there is as little foundation for the talk about "irresistible sympathy" on the grounds referred to.

Are women such helpless persons in this community that their right to kill any one who deceives them in the matter of marriage must be conceded for their protection? Is there any reason why any woman of twenty-four years of age—which seems to have been the age of this woman when she met GOODRICH—should be deceived as to the character of a marriage, or should not know a genuine one from a mock one? Yet if Miss KING was "wronged" at all, according to her own story, it was by a pretended marriage. What excuse was there for her yielding her precious "honor" without a most unmistakably genuine marriage? And what scintilla of evidence is there that there was ever any marriage of any kind?

We do not understand the mental composition of the writer who can see nothing but an occasion for sentimentality in this disgusting business. He, or she, is certainly but poorly fitted to perform the self-assumed task of instructor in morals to the community. We are told to "remember" Miss KING'S "mad love as well as her sin." But what has "mad love" to do with it? Is it "mad love" that sets a woman coolly writing letters in answer to the notorious "personals" of the Press? Is it "mad love" that makes her continue this choice correspondence, hunting for new "lovers" after having killed an old one, and pledging herself as "fiancée" to a man she had never seen? Even if it were a safe and proper thing to do to "remember mad love" as an excuse for murder, it requires a fine eye and a keen relish for the article to discover it among Miss KING'S motives.

But the worst feature of the comments to which we refer is that while they are obviously immoral, they are even worse than that; they are immoral for a selfish purpose. If there were not a considerable number of weak-minded persons in the community who are attracted and excited by this kind of thing, we should have no more of it. It is only the hope of creating a profitable "sensation" that encourages the publication of the intolerable bosh of which we have quoted specimens. If the public would all, as the better part of them will, treat it with contempt, it would cease because it would no longer pay.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

The reports from Carlist sources of victories over the troops of the Spanish Government require to be largely discounted. The Carlists are really waging little else than a guerrilla war; but it is none the less troublesome on that account. They have, it is said, not more than ten cannon in all, and these of the most inferior character. Their troops consist mainly of simple and ignorant mountaineers, devoted to the Church, and they live by levying contributions upon the locality of which they are the plague. On the approach of the national forces, they generally fly to the almost inaccessible mountains, the paths through which they thoroughly know, but they fight whenever they can take the national troops at a disadvantage.

It is useless to deny, however, that the situation is a grave one, especially when we consider the recent attitude of a portion of the Republican Party. "The Irreconcilables," as they call themselves, cannot be either coaxed or driven back into the Cortes, and, with some show of justice, insist that the suspension of the constitutional guarantees by the existing Government, with the sanction of a majority of the Cortes—the declaration of martial law, for such, in fact, it is—is inconsistent with liberty. They also charge that the Government is only following, in this matter, the bad example set by its predecessors. On the other hand, the majority plead the absolute necessity of preserving the Republic at all hazards, by the repression of the Carlist rebellion and the restoration of good order. Even constitutional guarantees are worth nothing, they insist, unless order can be restored. Fortunately, a similar necessity for irregular methods never arose during our own civil war; but it is by no means certain that our people would not have sustained our own authorities in a similar course, had it been necessary. The temporary sacrifice of a part to save the whole is a plain duty; and this is just what the Spanish Government claims to be doing. Of course, the difficulties in their way are gigantic. The Church is arrayed in deadly hostility to the Republic, for the proposed Constitution would do away with the connection between Church and State; and even if this could not be gained, religious liberty, the red rag of the "bull" ecclesiastical, is at least secured under the Republic. The great movement now going on in Italy, the result of reaction from ecclesiastical repression, teaches the Spanish Church what it may expect if religious toleration becomes a permanent fact in that country.

But more grave even than this is the fact that the imprudent promise which the Ministry made, to reduce the army to small proportions as soon as possible, has had a tendency to antagonize the higher officers, never favorable to republics. The Government now find it difficult to get soldiers of sufficient experience and ability to lead their armies, and they will be lucky indeed if this feeling stops at the present stage of lukewarmness. The army in Spain has hitherto been the ladder to political distinction, and it is therefore no wonder that its leaders do not sympathize with a Government that must diminish their importance.

While we cannot be sanguine of the permanence of the Spanish Republic, there are more grounds for hope than appear at first sight. Spain seems about to adopt the federal rather than the centralized plan, and her old provinces, that so long maintained separate independence, are to constitute separate States, not unlike our own, each possessing its own capital; and Madrid, according to CASTELAR'S plan, is to be the Federal capital, belonging to no State, with some little territory about it, like Washington. He would, no doubt, go further, if he could, and place the capital where the mob could never overawe it; but in the present state of feeling in Spain, this is impossible. It would seem that this plan ought to work admirably, since each of the proposed States differs widely in customs, modes of thought and dialect. Local self-government, the very life of a republic, is not only possible in Spain, but accords with and adapts itself to all the habits and wants of that country. As Spain is comparatively a poor country, luxury has not yet drawn centralization in its unfriendly train. And yet, while this isolation has existed, Spain did not go backward in national thrift, even during the infamous reign of ISABELLA. Her manufactures largely increased, her commerce somewhat revived after its long lethargy, the rich revenues which she obtained from Cuba gave her some ready money at points near the large cities, agriculture no longer resorted to the most primitive methods, a not unsuccessful war with Morocco restored the *esprit de corps* of her army, and she retained her tenacious grasp of her colonies. The corruptions of the Court, and the struggles and intrigues of the camp and Cabinet, only affected the surface; the Spanish character remained sound at core, possessing more noble traits than one who has not been domesticated in Spain would readily believe. A republic absolutely needs a firm moral basis for success; if Spaniards possess this they will win and keep, despite all disadvantages, the noble prize of self-government. Not the least evidence that they mean to comply with this condition is the proposed provision in the new Constitution enjoining compulsory education, and that not in the interest of any special creed, but at the expense of the State. When Spain educates her people they can be safely trusted with their own destiny.

SHAM MURDER IN BENGAL.

They "put up jobs" in a very odd way sometimes in Bengal, and a case occurred there a few weeks back, which, if he sees the account of it, must inspire Mr. MATSELL with a double professional delight. The *Homeward Mail* says that Bengalee society has been intensely interested in the matter for some time, and great satisfaction is expressed with the way in which it has ended. The case was one of sham murder—the originators of the plot having first spirited the person, supposed to be murdered, out of the way, and then accused another of having killed her. Suspicion, by some means, was aroused, and the guilty parties, three native policemen, were put on trial for fabricating false evidence, and using torture to secure the conviction of JSHUR NAPIT, for the murder of his daughter. The most curious part of the business is that the young woman reappeared some time after her supposed skull had been produced in evidence that she had been killed.

It appears that a certain head constable, named KOYLASH, fell in love with the daughter of NAPIT, and that the latter disapproved of his attentions. NAPIT remonstrated, and KOYLASH, in turn, defied and threatened. In January last the girl, who was called MOHINEE, disappeared. She had been sent by railroad to Julampore, as it afterward was shown, by KOYLASH, who had persuaded her to leave home. Soon after, KOYLASH accused the bereaved parent of his daughter's murder. NAPIT was arrested by Inspector NEEMCHAND, who was in the plot, and TARACHAND, another dishonest constable, assisted his wicked brother to drag the accused before KOYLASH. The usual questions were put, and NAPIT protested his innocence. On this, KOYLASH, who seems to have been, for the time, alike judge, public prosecutor, and executioner, beat his victim over the head, kicked him in the back, cut him with rattans, tickled his feet, stuck pins in his ears, and employed various other ingenious devices to force a confession of guilt. After this, the precious trio got hold of a son of NAPIT, one BOONATH, a boy of twelve, and, by a judicious mixture of cajolery and torture, succeeded in making him swear that his father had killed his sister. Other relatives were also brought in as witnesses, and, by a wonderfully adroit combination of truth and falsehood, were led to give the charge an air of probability. NAPIT had, no doubt, been pretty severe and resolute with MOHINEE, when he wanted to check her affair with KOYLASH, and, as many other fathers have found to their cost, his severity now reacted against himself. His treatment in this wise could not be denied, and the testimony thus led up, naturally and plausibly, to the theory that, in a moment of fury, he had dealt his daughter blows that caused her death.

In the sequel there was a climax very much like that of HOWARD PAYNE'S drama of "Thérèse." That is to say, at the moment when her father's guilt seemed established, and his execution certain, MOHINEE turned up all right, with her head on as usual, and denounced the miscreant KOYLASH for having abducted and abandoned her. The trial that ensued, wherein the former prisoner became a witness for the prosecution, lasted some time and resulted in the conviction of all three of the conspirators. KOYLASH was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, NEEMCHAND to six, and TARACHAND to three. Thus the way of the transgressor is once more happily proved to be hard, and NAPIT again enjoys not only his liberty, but the society of his erring yet repentant daughter. The fall from virtue of the constables is regarded, we perceive, with great surprise in Bengal, where they probably have been blessed with a Chief of Police who never published obscene newspapers or otherwise set the force a bad example.

A QUIET REVOLUTION.

The news which we published a few days since from Vienna, of the final breaking up of the great Conservative Liberal, or Deak Party, of Hungary, and the formation of a new and vigorous party, is of the utmost importance to the Austrian Empire. The Deak Party has been struggling for ten years or more to unite Austria and Hungary on such a basis as to secure the rights of the one and not fatally weaken the other. Against it have been two opposing factions, each of powerful influence—the Imperialist Party, who would merge everything in the Empire of Austria, and know nothing of Hungary, except as a province; and the Radical, or Kossuth Party, who hate and distrust Austria and the Hapsburghers in every form and relation, and would have Hungary free and independent.

The former contained a portion of the higher nobility; the latter embraced the purest blood of the Magyar peasantry. The victory of either would have brought with it war and revolution. The Deak party alone aimed at a wise and peaceful solution of the questions at issue between Pesth and Vienna. They were led in their efforts by many able men of the middle and upper classes; but their moving spring was the great statesman who has given them their name, FRANCIS DEAK. His power was in his solid judgment, thorough practical wisdom, and known integrity of character. All his plans were consummated by complete victory in 1865, when the *Ausgleich*, or union, was perfected between Austria and Hungary, the latter being left with complete autonomy and her own Parliament, only being required to contribute her part to the defense of the Empire. This wise measure put an end to the disturbances which had shaken the ill-fated country since the revolution of 1848, and permitted an astonishing material development during the past eight years.

Nearly all prudent Hungarians saw that this made a wise and honorable escape from their difficulties. And the ardent and liberty-loving youth found that the people had gained perfect freedom without shedding a drop of blood. The able Hungarian leader showed his own disinterestedness by never accepting a single reward or honor for all his years of successful labor. Since the union, he has had the proud man's satisfaction of really governing his country, without ever bearing a title or accepting an office. All legislation and statesmanship have been guided by him, and the "great commoner" has been the true King of Hungary. During these latter years, however, elements of disintegration have appeared in his party. His own health has been continually failing, and he has not now the physical strength to lead it in Parliament. One of the Liberal leaders—LONYAY—who was also in the Ministry, has shown himself so disreputable a speculator and intriguer as to be obliged to resign his office. The appointments of the party in the rural districts have not always been wise or respectable. The expenditures have been careless and wasteful. Taxes are weighing on the masses. To increase the discontent, came the financial difficulties of Vienna, which at once communicated themselves to the Hungarian Provinces, from the too close connection of the banking system of Hungary with that of Austria. Too many railroads have undoubtedly been built or supported by the Liberal Government. Success has brought extravagance. The foreign races—the Slavonians and Croats—have played into the hands of the "Left" against the Ministry, and it has happened from all these causes—and, above all, from the cause that "the outs" have the vantage ground in attacking "the ins"—that a considerable discontent has arisen against the Deak Party. It must not be supposed, however, that the opposition all belong to the Kossuth wing, and would have their country an independent republic.

Such a plan would mean war, if successful; and the great body, even of the Left, are not ready for revolution. The "Right Centre" of the Left merely urge a change of officials, a diminution of taxes, and greater economy of administration. They do not differ essentially from the Conservative Liberals. These, the telegraph informs us, have united with a portion of the Deak party, and have formed a new Liberal Party. No doubt, the more aristocratic and imperial of the Deakists, have formed a sort of Tory party with the old magnates; while the bulk easily unite with the more sensible Radicals. The extreme Left will thus remain without any strong support, and will sink away into an insignificant faction. Peace, and wise and liberal counsels, will be more certain in the future than before. The change portends only quiet and good order. For DEAK, it will probably mean a well-earned retirement from public life.

THE GORDON CASE.

THE GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA INTERPOSES FOR GOOD TREATMENT TO THE PRISONERS.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, July 13.—The feeling over the Gordon affair continues to be intense. The examination of the prisoners will be resumed to-morrow. It will go hard with them. Gov. Morris has received a telegram from Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, requesting him to interpose his authority for the good treatment of the prisoners, and that Fletcher and Merriam, who were arrested on suspicion, be not manacled or otherwise treated as criminals.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13.—Gov. Austin has addressed a letter to United States Consul Taylor, of Manitoba, in which he says:

I have noticed with deep satisfaction the manly and independent course which you have taken in defense of the rights of the prisoners. They are American citizens, and as such entitled, guilty or innocent, to the privileges referred to, and I am glad the United States has a representative on the ground who comprehends the rights and dignity of American citizens. I trust you will not be intimidated in your defense of those principles, but will boldly defend the prisoners in all their lawful privileges, entering fearless protest against every outrage that is offered either to their persons or their civil rights. The officers effecting Gordon's arrest clearly acted in the full belief that they had a perfect right to arrest and remove him in the manner undertaken, and it is by no means certain that they had not that right. Should the prisoners be held to answer, and especially if refused bail, I think it a case that should be laid immediately and specifically before our Government. I am aware it is not my province to instance or direct your course, but I have no doubt you will be fully and cheerfully sustained by the Government at Washington in acting up to the special suggestions. I speak only as a citizen of the United States and as the representative of the executive authority of the State of which the prisoners are citizens, and which will not fail to do all in its power to protect the humblest of its people against outrage.

THE WAYS OF THE POPE.

The *Giornale di Roma* gives the following as the language of his Holiness the Pope when speaking of the late M. Rattazzi: "Perhaps," he exclaimed, "it was not an insult to religion, a certain funeral procession which accompanied the body of a man, born a Catholic, but whose friends had used every endeavor to make him die in his unbelief and to deprive him of the aid of the Church! Evilly-disposed journals rejoiced at the manner of his death; they cried out with one voice, 'He died as he lived!' Alas! his life was marked but too frequently by anti-Christian acts, since it was one continued course of conduct against the peace of Italy, the holiness of religion and the Holy See. Many years ago he was the first to turn his attention to the suppression of the religious orders in Piedmont, and completed his work here. This man, carried away by his anti-Pontifical feelings, caused enormous sums to be spent on the famous Garibaldian expedition, which terminated by Mentana. By his evil enterprises he drew on himself innumerable censures, and died with the weight of them upon him, and without having repaid the scandal he had inflicted on so many millions of good Catholics. I was even more grieved afterward, when I read that priests, more like courtiers of a sovereign than ministers of Almighty God, lent their aid to these funeral ceremonies, or rather, I should say, desecrations. But I hope all this will prove a mistake, and that so great a disgrace has not been offered to the memory of Alexander III." It may be remembered that the Pope thus alluded to was chief of the Lombardian League, and gave his name to the town of Alessandria, the birthplace of M. Rattazzi. "With respect to M. Rattazzi," says the *Nord*, "a rather curious conflict has been produced between the Holy See and the clergy of Alessandria. The speech of the Pope in the College of Cardinals shows that Pius IX. was very little satisfied with the participation of the clericals of that town in the funeral of the former minister, who died, as it appears, without the succor of religion. The Pope did not content himself with that reprimand; he summoned Mgr. Salvai, Archbishop of Alessandria, to Rome, to inflict on him a solemn [illegible] the last harangue of the Holy Father, which affirms more categorically than ever the [illegible], has been sharply criticised, as might have been expected, by the liberal journals of Rome; one of [illegible] to have exceeded in its comments the limits of propriety, and to have indulged in insulting language toward the Pope; its numbers were immediately confiscated."

SARATOGA.

THE FIRST MASKED BALL OF THE SEASON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 12, 1873.

The first great social event of the season came off last night, and Saratoga enjoyed herself and himself to their hearts' content, and what is more to the purpose, is alive this morning to tell the tale. The grand masquerade and fancy-dress ball at the Congress Hall Hotel was a great success—so great, that by common consent the visitors have requested Mr. Hathorne to consider the ball adjourned, and he was remanded to appear for judgment next Friday. There is about a bal masque a certain amount of what a Frenchman would call *diablerie gentil*, which always gives it a zest and piquancy. It is like putting a *soupçon* of cognac into one's *café noir*, piling in three or four lumps of sugar, and making what the denizens of the Paris boulevards call a *gloria*. One can—that is if you belong to one of the old families—indulge in the luxury of a flirtation with one's great grandmother, or pirouetting in a valse with an ancestor who came over in the historic Mayflower. You can see bewitching little Puritans turning the head—not cutting it off—of Charles I.; Charlotte Corday engaging the society of Murat; Queen Elizabeth hobnobbing with Louis Quatorze, and Napoleon and the Emperor William strolling about arm in arm. Such are the incongruities of bal masque. Thus does the nineteenth century take liberties with the personages and records of its predecessors.

Last night was no exception to the rule. The versatile talent of Mrs. Seaver, the costumer, turned out a collection of kings and queens, princes and princesses, lords, ladies, and gentlemen, which would have thrown Mrs. Jarley's, and even Mme. Tussaud's, wax-works into the shade. This will be seen from the list of some of the costumes, which I give below. As to giving them all, it is simply impossible, as there were some 500 or 600 dancers—a roll which would occupy too much space to record. Poor Mrs. Seaver! It was fortunate for her that the weather has been so cool the last few days, for her symposium, (that is the word!) has been so thronged by all the youth and loveliness of Saratoga that it was as much as the last comer could do to squeeze in. All seemed to find something or other to their taste and suitable to their height and complexion.

About 9:30 the fun commenced, and the gay maskers began to cross the bridge, hung with Chinese lanterns, which connects the hotel with the ball-room—a bridge which might well be called the Bridge of Sighs, so many have been the disappointed and broken hearts which have been encountered on the other side. The evening was splendidly cool, a heavy thunder-storm being the welcome precursor of a magnificent moon-light night and a refreshing breeze. Dancing was therefore in full order, and at one time during the height of the revelry—about 11:30 o'clock—Mr. Loomis, the Master of the Ceremonies, had no less than twenty-one sets of quadrille dancers, every one in fancy dress, on the floor at one time. The scene was gay and brilliant to a degree, and must have made the wall-flowers wish that they were young again. Mr. Bernstein had made an excellent selection of dance music for the orchestra, and nothing was wanting to promote general enjoyment. Those who were too old to dance or to find partners, found plenty of amusement in looking on, and those who were too lazy or too fastidious for exertion, passed the hour in laughing at the quaint costumes or in criticising the histrionic ones, of which there were not a few. The dominoes were happily exceptional in number, a great fact, for we all know how ugly and unbecoming a thing a domino is, especially when it is a "domino noir." The dancing was kept up till a late hour; it was 2 o'clock in the morning before the last lingerers departed to bed, and then they were begging hard for "just one more waltz."

Among the many characters represented I noticed Miss B. M. Dickinson, of Charleston, as Queen Elizabeth; Miss Burney, of Albany, as the Princess; Miss Louisa Merrill as Plenty; Mr. Slocum, of Jamesbury, as an Italian bandit; Miss Laura Douglass, of Troy, as Flora McDonald; Mr. W. A. Hamilton as the Duke of Orleans; Miss Burton, of Port Hope, as the Magicienne; Mr. Goodwin, of New-York, as a Fat Girl; Miss Florence Louise Tompkins as Esmeralda, Mr. William Heustis as Brother Jonathan, Mr. C. V. Sheppard as Mephistopheles, Miss Florence Aiken as a Tambourine Girl, Mr. Charles Aiken as a Court Page, Miss Ida Loveland as Lady Washington, Miss Ida Pease as the Child of the Regiment, Miss Nellie Pease as a Spanish Princess, Mr. C. H. Penoyer, of Brooklyn, as Humpty Dumpty; Mr. W. Warren Bryan, of Irvington, as Charles II.; Mr. James H. Wescott as a Jockey, Mr. Clark O. Eldridge, of New-York, as a Turk; Mr. W. W. Eldridge as a Cavalier, Mr. George Root, of Pittsburg, as Fra Diavolo; Miss Jennie Brown, of Albany, in a striped domino; Mr. Wilson Catherwood, of Philadelphia, as a Spanish Matador; Miss Allie Merrill as a Greek Girl, Miss Clara Lucas as the Goddess of Liberty, Miss D. J. Gibbs as a Post Girl, Miss Florence Brown as the Queen of Diamonds, Mrs. Brown in a blue domino, Mrs. Gibbs in a red domino, Mr. Charles A. Philippa, of Dayton, Ohio, as an Italian Bandit; Mr. G. B. Finlay as Henri Quatre; Mr. Alfred Caffigny, of Cuba, as George IV.; Mr. Croff as Louis XII., Miss Gussie Croff as a Fortune Teller, Miss M. Hallock, of New-York, as a Court Lady in the time of Washington; Mrs. Croff as a Roman Matron, Mr. Welding, of Brooklyn, as the Earl of Leicester; Mr. J. C. Powell, of Brooklyn, as Louis Quartorze; Mr. John Watson, of New-York, in Court dress; Mrs. Richeleau, of New-York, as a French Peasant; Miss Annie Buckholder, of New-York, as a French Marquise; Miss Julia T. Buckholder as a Gypsy, Mrs. E. Rondlett, of Boston, in a domino; Miss Nellie Judson as a French Marquise; Miss Dunn as Mary, Queen of Scots; Miss Hill in a scarlet domino; Mrs. Van Olinda, of Brooklyn, in a domino; Miss Ledyard, of Brooklyn, as a Nun; Mr. Evans, of Albany, as a Monk; Mrs. Thayer, of Boston, as a Scotch Lassie; Mr. Louis Papineau, of Montreal, as Charles II.; Miss Helen Livermore, of Boston, as Folly; Miss Addie Bryan, of Irvington, as an Italian Peasant; Mr. Louis Van Rensselaer as Madame Red Quilt, Mrs. John White in a domino, Mr. Howard Andrews as a Pantaloon, Miss Haling as a Gypsy, Mr. M. L. Sharp as an Exquisite, Mrs. Heustis in a domino, Mr. P. T. Kirby, of New-York, in a domino; Miss Jennie Grainger as a Roman Lady, Miss Ida Hoyt as a Roman Lady, Miss Ada Grey, of Boston, as a Gypsy; Mrs. Andrews, of New-York, in a black satin domino.

Among the ladies who most notably attracted marked attention were Miss Abrams, a tall and dark Southern lady, who personated the Child of the Forest, in an orange-colored satin dress heavily trimmed with beads and embroidered with grotesque figures, emblematical of trees; Mrs. Glen, a dark and petite bride of two weeks from Cincinnati, in a dress heavily embroidered with silver, as an Oriental Princess; Mrs. Coles, of Saratoga, in pink and blue satin, trimmed with silver, and wearing a crown of diamonds; Miss Clara Coles as Diana, Miss Ada Brooks, of New-York, in silver tissue, as Silver Mine; Miss Hotchkiss, of Boston, looking her character to perfection as Minerva; Mrs. Wayland Kimball, of Boston, a sparkling, spirituelle, and petite representative of Titania; Miss Clara Anderson, a blonde representative of Irvington, New-York, as Night, and dressed in black silk net covered with silver stars; Miss Louie Eldridge, of New-York, as an Eastern Princess in pink and white satin, embroidered with gold spangles and trimmed with swan's down.

But this list would have to be continued through the whole assembly, and that is out of the question. Suffice to say that the oldest habitués of Saratoga say that they have never enjoyed a ball more, or met such good-looking and interesting partners. The ball is to be repeated on Friday next.

MEXICAN TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Express*, in a recent issue, prints the following: "Official information has been received at these head-quarters that Gen. Escobedo, with the Fourth Division of the Mexican army, has been ordered to the Rio Grande. We are unable to say how many men are represented by the Fourth Division of the Mexican army, but it does not look reasonable that "the Conqueror of Maximilian" would be sent anywhere unless accompanied by a large force. This news will be received with cheerfulness by the people of Texas."

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF SOME OF HER PASSENGERS.

STATEMENT OF COL. PARNELL—THE SHIP'S OFFICERS CHARGED WITH NEGLECT AND IGNORANCE.

Col. W. P. Parnell, of the First Cavalry, United States Army, one of the passengers of the City of Washington, makes a statement, which should be taken as a fair index of how that ill-fated vessel was sacrificed. Col. Parnell is an old army officer, and has had varied experience on land and sea. He was wrecked off Bermuda, and near Santiago de Cuba, has had some hard fighting in the war of the rebellion under Stoneman, Fremont, Sheridan, and last, though not least, Sherman. His last brevet states that it was granted "for conspicuous gallantry in charging a large band of Indians strongly fortified in the Infernal Caves, Pitt River, California." These matters are mentioned merely in explanation of the action of Col. Parnell at the time of the disaster. His training and instinct forced him to the front when the proper authorities were demoralized and utterly unfit for the occasion, when ladies bravely and resignedly awaited the unknown terrors which seized the mind in the moment of impending shipwreck and death, and the poor, miserable steerage passengers were huddled together in a wild, agitated throng, wailing and praying, and looking for aid from the few brave gentlemen who were on the ship. The statement of Col. Parnell is as follows:

"At 7 P. M., on Tuesday, June 24, we left Liverpool, with about twenty-eight or twenty-nine saloon and 120 steerage passengers, in the steamer City of Washington, of the Inman line, and cargo consisting chiefly of fancy dry-goods, rice, and railroad iron. We made a fair run to Queenstown, arriving at 2 P. M. on the 25th. We left there at 7 P. M. same day, having received an additional number of passengers, principally steerage. The majority of those in the steerage were young men and women, and much superior to those I have ordinarily seen on emigrant ships, and which their subsequent actions and conduct fully corroborated.

On the 26th it was pleasant at intervals, with occasional light fogs. The 27th was squally, with heavy seas and strong head winds. The 28th, at 8 A. M., a strong south-west wind sprung up, blowing a gale nearly all day. Twenty-ninth, sea calm, but dense fog prevailing all day, and up to 12 midnight, when it cleared considerably. The 30th was again foggy, and no possible chance of getting an observation, although attempts were made every day, but having no horizon it was useless. July 1, calm but still foggy, and very cold, with considerable rain. It was considered by many that, on account of the cold, we must be in the vicinity of icebergs, and, indeed, no one would have been surprised had we ran into one, for ever since we left Queenstown the ship's compasses indicated our course to be west-north-west. It was intimated by an old sea captain, a passenger, to one of the ship's officers, that if we were to take a due south course we should get clear of the fog in a short time, and be able to get the ship's position, but the officer took offense at what was not intended to be officious in any way, and during the rest of the voyage these two gentlemen were not on speaking terms. Had the suggestion been acted on, it certainly could not have injured the reputation of the ship's officers in any way, and would have saved the subsequent disaster, and very near loss of life. July 2 was cold, rainy, and foggy, the 3d was still foggy, but much warmer, and was the only day that the compasses indicated a westerly course. The 4th was again foggy, with calm sea and summer weather. Saturday, July 5, was only a continuation of fog, as in the past seven days. Immediately after breakfast, many of the passengers saw signs of rock weed, and, of course, expected we were near land. I certainly expected to find our speed slackened and a careful look-out observed. I remarked to one of our passengers—the old sea captain—that I was surprised there was no lookout kept at the mast-head, as in other steamers. I had just returned from a trip from California to Australia—and home via the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company—through Egypt and the Mediterranean, &c., and knew that those steamers always kept a sharp lookout at the mast-head.

The attention of the officers was called to the rock-weed, but no notice was taken of it, nor were any soundings attempted. A remark was made during lunch by me "that, keeping on as we were, at ten or eleven miles an hour, on a west-north-west course, we must soon bring up somewhere." And sure enough we did, for while nearly all the cabin passengers were down below, at 1:30 P. M., the ship gave a jump, as if we had struck a schooner or ship of some size, but the second and third jump followed so quickly in succession that we really could not tell what to think. The ladies looked terrified, but kept quiet—not a scream was heard. The gentlemen rushed on deck, and we found that the ship was hard and solid on a ledge of rocks, and on the Nova Scotia coast. The steerage passengers, of course, were terrified—many crying, and nearly all praying, more particularly the Irish. As soon as I found we were aground I filled my pipe, lit it, and quietly went among the cabin ladies, then to the steerage passengers, and reassured them that they would all be saved, &c. The fact of myself and some other gentlemen quietly smoking, I think, had very much influence in quieting the fears of the passengers. Presently a gun was fired, then another, and another, when voices could be heard to starboard, but soon ceased, and then, indeed, we began to think that we were evidently in a bad fix.

We thought the voices came from some ship which passed us and could not see us, as the fog was too thick to see an object more than fifty yards off. With much anxiety we waited about half or three-fourths of an hour when a cheer of joy went up as a boat was seen to approach with two men in it, who had heard our guns, spoken us, and, as they afterward informed me, had seen the ship's masts, and immediately came off to our rescue. These brave fellows, Cornelius Swanburg and William Ferguson, were afterward presented with a testimonial and purse subscribed by the passengers, with one exception, a Mr. Jones, who refused to subscribe to the purse because he was "connected with the company," although he was the first to try and get ashore, and certainly was the first to take a comfortable feather-bed at Mr. Lewis' house, locking the door, to the exclusion of not only unfortunate women from the wreck, but also that of female members of Mr. Lewis' own family. After about three hours the boats were lowered and the passengers were sent ashore, first all the women and children, then the men, and some time after dark all the passengers were safely landed; but certainly nothing could be more miserable—heavy fog, and cold drizzling rain, without a shelter, was all that the unfortunate creatures had to console them for their sufferings, and even then the poor creatures offered up every blessing for their safety. The saloon passengers were kindly cared for by the Harding and Lewis families, and I, with Mr. Cooksley, a young English gentleman, procured shelter for as many steerage passengers as we could find, starting fires for them and giving some cheerful aspect to the pitiable condition they were placed in. On Sunday the fog continued as thick as ever, but the baggage, with some exceptions, was landed, and enough provisions to stay the cravings of the appetite; but on Monday and Tuesday the weather cleared off, and some attempt was made to get bedding, blankets, &c., on shore.

On the Monday after the wreck Mr. Jones, "connected with the company," made an attempt to get up a testimonial to the officers, exonerating them from all blame in the matter. The proposition was received with indignation, and almost universally refused the signatures of the passengers. The document was then modified, and the passengers were asked to testify to "urbanity and kindness," and there being no hesitation about that part of the matter, the saloon passengers signed it, but none others, as generally up to that time they had nothing to complain of. But when the condition of the steerage passengers was fully ascertained, and the subsequent neglect and inefficiency of some of the officers were so fully demonstrated, the parties who signed the paper demanded of Mr. Jones to erase their names from it, or destroy the document. They considered it a poor subterfuge to get out of so grave a responsibility.

Col. Parnell left San Francisco in November last, on an eight months' leave of absence, to visit friends in Australia, and took a return by the Wall line. When thinking of returning home, he found that the line by which he had taken his pass had been withdrawn, and he was compelled to proceed by the very circuitous route of the Suez Canal, Gibraltar, and Southampton, by the Peninsula and Oriental line. His leave expires on the 18th. On that day he should be with his command at Fort Harney, Oregon, but the arrangements of the Inman line place the Colonel in a peculiar position.

Captain A. E. Nielsen, the Norwegian seaman who was a passenger on the wrecked steam-ship, is now stopping at Sweeney's Hotel, together with two more of the passengers, Messrs. William Daffron of Richmond, Va., and R. L. Cox, a newspaper publisher of Leicester, England. Mr. J. Campbell, of Sacramento, Cal., and Judge E. Diement and wife of Minnesota, also passengers, are stopping at Crook and Duff's Hotel, in the immediate neighborhood. Captain Nielsen was visited last evening by a TIMES reporter, and in the presence of Judge Diement and Mr. Daffron made the following statement, which was corroborated by his fellow-passengers:

He said that two days after leaving Liverpool a gale set in from the south-west, and there was a heavy fog. The fog lasted until the ship struck Gull Rock, near Port Harbor, at about 1:30 P. M. At the time she struck she was running at a speed of eleven and a half knots per hour. Everybody was, of course, startled by the concussion, and there was great consternation among the passengers. The ship, it was found, had run right on top of the rock, and there lay at the mercy of the waves. Nobody aboard had any idea of where they were, or how far off the ship was from the shore. An attempt was made to back the vessel from her position into deep water. Fortunately for all hands the attempt was a failure, for if it had been successful, there would have been a fearful loss of life. Steam whistles were blown, the bells rung, and cannon fired as signals of distress. Meanwhile the passengers were crying, praying, and showing each other signs of fright and despair. The distress signals finally brought aid. A small boat manned by two rowers was espied, and there was a shout of joy. The men in the boat, as afterward ascertained, were Wm. Ferguson and Cornelius Swanburg, the former the son of a farmer in the neighborhood, and the latter a stranger in that part of the country. They hailed the ship and the second mate called to them to come alongside. They did so, and for the first time the people aboard the ship were made aware that they were only about a quarter of a mile from the shore. When this fact was announced to the passengers and also that by the assistance of the two men who had bravely come to their rescue they would all be probably saved, their delight was unbounded. The boats were all lowered, and as they were filled Ferguson and Swanburg piloted them through the fog to a landing place. The women and children were first landed, and afterward the male cabin and steerage passengers. The officers and crew remained on board ship during the night. The Captain of the steamer and second mate, Capt. Nielsen said, deserved great credit for the manner in which they superintended the embarkation of the people in the boats. As to the cause of the accident, Capt. Nielsen was somewhat reluctant to express a decided opinion. In answer to questions he said that the ship was sailing by dead reckoning all the way after the fog set in, and there was not a lead thrown until she struck, when soundings were taken, and it was discovered that there were fifteen feet water. It was always customary, he said, to use the lead frequently when a vessel was sailing under like circumstances. Another thing that surprised Capt. Nielsen was, that though in such a dense fog, the ship was running at full speed, thus imperiling her own safety and that of other vessels by chances of collision, and also the additional danger of running into icebergs. An American captain, whose name Capt. Nielsen declined to give, who was a passenger, conversed with the officers of the ship upon the course they were sailing, and suggested that it would be better to steam a hundred miles further south, until the weather became clear, to get observations. If this was not done, he gave as his opinion, the ship would certainly go ashore on the course sailed. No attention was vouchsafed to this advice, and the result proved its correctness. Capt. Phillips, of the steamer, Capt. Nielsen said, was not in fit physical condition to command at sea. He was suffering badly from gout in the foot, and was forced to leave the greater part of the responsibility of command to his officers. The cabin passengers did not see him for a period of five days. A copy of the time made up to the day of the accident, as copied from the ship's log, is as follows:

	Miles.
First day	136
Second day	240
Third day	224
Fourth day	220
Fifth day	246
Sixth day	246
Seventh day	250
Eighth day	260
Ninth day	270
Tenth day	279

Capt. Nielsen said that, although he had sailed on the ocean for fourteen years, he had never felt so singular a presentiment of disaster as on this trip, and others complained of a similar feeling. He had several sketches of the position in which the vessel lay after she broke in two, on the 10th of July. These sketches picture the water rushing through her sides, and vessels sailing around her picking up floating freight. Capt. Nielsen was shown the letter published in THE TIMES of yesterday, and it was then read aloud to him by Mr. Darron. Both gentlemen pronounced it to be correct in every particular, and stated that while they were perfectly willing to sign a testimonial as to good treatment, they were entirely unwilling to testify to the good management of the ship.

Messrs. Darron and Judge Diement fully corroborated all that Captain Nielsen said, and Mr. Darron gave a very interesting narration of his experience, which, except in the telling, however, contained no facts which have not been detailed by other passengers. He stated that a purse of $117 was raised by passengers, cabin and steerage, for Ferguson and Swanberg. A man living on the coast near the wreck, remarked to Mr. Darron while in conversation about the wreck, "Sir, sixteen pounds of lead fastened to a string would have saved that ship."

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

ITS OBJECT AND HISTORY—THE NEXT REGULAR CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN THIS CITY.

The sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in this City some time during the month of October next. Extensive preparations are already being made for the event, and it promises to be one of the greatest and most important ecclesiastical assemblages of modern times. Although not invested with legislative authority, it will be in effect a sort of Ecumenical Council, and will fairly represent the learning, ability, and piety of the Protestant world. Three hundred years ago the great religious revolution divided the Christian world into two hostile sections. In the Church of Rome there has been little if any change since then, while in the Protestant portion a process of subdivision has been going on, essentially weakening what would otherwise have been by far the strongest party. Like the divided members of a family, the difference between these several branches have been difficult to heal. There has never been any particular sympathy between them, and consequently no concert of action. The feeling on the part of several of the churches toward these dissenting Protestant brethren has been as bitter as that expressed by the same bodies toward the Church of Rome. This divided condition has for years been felt to be a source of weakness by the great Protestant leaders, and as long ago as 1840 one of the most liberal and progressive among Protestant churchmen, projected the idea of an evangelical alliance, for the purpose of giving something like unity to the action of the Protestant world. It was several years before the idea took practical form. In 1844 preliminary meetings were held in Edinburgh and Liverpool, and in August, 1846, the first General Conference was held in London. Some of the most distinguished men of both continents took part in the proceedings, among them Dr. Baird, of this City; Baptist Noel, of London; Guthrie, of Edinburgh; Monod, of Paris, and many prominent representatives from the churches of Germany, Switzerland, and Holland. The published records of that meeting show that some fifty denominations were represented, and that of the 921 delegates there was a large proportion from the United States and Canada, proving that the desire for religious unanimity was as strong in the New as in the Old World. It was declared by that assembly that the formation of the Alliance had for its object the promotion of Christian feeling, loving intercourse between the various denominations, and an effective co-operation in the efforts to repulse what to them appears the common enemy. Six divisions were organized as follows: 1. That of Great Britain and Ireland; 2. the United States; 3. France, Belgium, and Switzerland; 4. North Germany and a portion of Switzerland; 5. British North America, and 6. the West Indies. The second meeting was held in Paris in 1855, during the French Exposition; the third at Berlin in 1857, the fourth at Geneva in 1861, the fifth in Amsterdam in 1867.

It was not until January in the year last named that any attempt was made at active organization in this country. Upon the last day of that month a meeting was held in this City which was quite largely attended. At that meeting Mr. W. E. Dodge was chosen President and has held that position until the present time. It was contemplated at the beginning that the next general conference of the alliance should be held here in the Autumn of 1871, but the sudden breaking out of the war between France and Germany, rendered a full European representation impossible and a postponement *sine die* was announced. Last Summer, however, the American Commissioners visited Europe, and renewed the invitations to come to this country, all of which were cordially accepted. It is now expected that the opening exercises will take place on the 2d of October, in this City. The conference will extend over a period of at least ten days, during which time those who are able to attend will have the privilege of seeing and listening to some of the most eminent theological teachers and professors of the world. It will be an era in the religious history of this country, and its results will probably be permanently and beneficially felt in the growth of Christian charity and sympathy, and the breaking down of the barriers of prejudice which make some churches barren of good works.

NEWPORT.

A BACKWARD SEASON—NEWPORT AS A SUMMER RESIDENCE—AMUSEMENTS, &C.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Friday, July 11, 1873.

There is no disguising the fact that the season is very backward here. This time last year all the hotels were full or rapidly filling. Now they have less than half the number of guests they usually entertain, and the arrivals, though gradually increasing, are not what the hotel proprietors would like. Many families which were regular visitors here in former years have gone to Europe this Summer; others again are at Saratoga, but they probably will come in a week or two. As matters stand now, that portion of the business population of the city which depends on the crowded season to make money is in bad case. The keepers of the numerous fancy-goods stores are complaining of the dullness of things; the cigar dealer complains; the boatman complains—all complain. They, however, hope there may yet be time to retrieve their losses. To the visitor who comes here now for the first time the impression which the prevailing quietude causes is a sense of disappointment or of surprise. A fashionable sea-side resort, noted as the gathering-place of the select and wealthy of some of our principal cities, might be expected to overflow with gaiety; to be the scene of a continued round of fashionable amusements. Balls, hops, receptions, promenade concerts, and similar diversions, with everywhere a gorgeous display of dress and equipage—these might be looked for by the visitor who comes to Newport. He would be disappointed. There are few of these now, and at no period of the season will there be seen such a round of gaiety as Long Branch or Saratoga witnesses. The place seems dull, but a closer acquaintance with Newport discovers that this quietude is its proper social condition. The gay season, which is a very short one, is only a brief interruption of the smooth current of its Summer life. Newport differs from the other watering-places named in being mainly a Summer retreat rather than a temporary resort. The crowd of visitors who come in August go to the hotels, but the bulk of the fashionable population of the place reside in the numerous villas—which indeed mainly constitute the town—and stay in them the greater part of the Summer. These "cottages" are simply the country homes of wealthy merchants, bankers, and others from New-York and Boston, but principally the former. A local directory of the Summer residents for this year contains the names of 150 New-Yorkers here, either owning the villas they occupy, or having rented them for the season. Among these appear the names of Mr. Loring Andrews, who owns an immense and fantastically built villa on Bellevue-avenue; Judge Blatchford, who lives in a quiet little cottage buried in trees off on a cross-street; George R. Fearing, also on Bellevue-avenue; Rufus Hatch, H. T. Livingston, Peter Lorillard, A. A. Low, ex-Gov. Morgan, Royal Phelps, Charles H. Russell, E. T. Snelling, Wm. R. Travers, George F. Wetmore, Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, and next to him, Charlotte Cushman, hers being the prettier house of the two. Mrs. Astor and her sister occupy two cottages overlooking Easton's Beach. Boston is represented by about fifty residents, among whom appear the names of Cushing, Curtis, Ticknor, and Appleton. Philadelphia has about thirty, J. D. Lippincott being one. Among notabilities from other cities there is the Count de Noailles, the French Minister; Count Kreutze, of the Russian Embassy; Mr. Oluf Stenersen, Swedish Minister; N. Zanini, of the Italian Legation; Col. Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore; Baron Brun, of the French Legation; all the members of the Mixed Commission, and millionaires by the dozen.

All these notable people—notable by wealth, or official station, or talent—make Newport their Summer home; they do not rush to it for a month or six weeks, and then pack off for some other point, tired and wearied with its dissipations, as people do from Saratoga. Dissipation is not in vogue. No amusements, other than those which are taken outdoors, are in order till the latter end of this month and during next. There is a club-house in the town, and one very quiet and retired establishment where, for a month or so in the year, the green cloth is spread. I understand it is patronized only by a select few. There are no races, but when the yacht squadron puts in the whole town is aroused, and a really gay season commences. It will be seen from this that Newport is simply a point on the New-England coast where a great many very wealthy people have set up their country residences; and every year the number of those who are doing so is increasing. The yearly exhibit of sales and leases, issued by a local real estate firm, has not yet been published for this year; but the list of 1872 shows sales of property ranging in value from $88,500 to $1,900. Other and more costly purchases, as high as $150,000, were made, which do not appear on the circular. It has been stated that villas have been rented for this season as high as $10,000. It may be so, but I have not heard of any. The highest price paid, so far as I am aware, was $8,000, at which figure a prominent Wall-street operator rented the vast residence of F. L. Barreda, the one time Peruvian Minister. The place is beautifully situated, and is said to be fitted up in the most costly style. It stands in the midst of grounds several acres in extent, abutting on Bellevue-avenue in front, and sloping to the sea-shore at the back. The crash in Pacific Mail embarrassed the gentleman who had taken the place so heavily that he tried to relet it, but the price was too high and the attempt was a failure. This would seem to discredit the $10,000 stories, for the Barreda residence is one of the largest and most costly in Newport. If any house would fetch the price named that would be the one.

NEWPORT AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

Newport has so many attractions, natural and artificial, as a Summer watering-place, that one feels inclined to ask whether it is possible to enjoy them on a moderate income. Are its salubrious climate and its cool winds; are its beautiful drives and walk, its splendid bathing beaches, its picturesque coast scenery, the boating and the fishing, exclusively for the delectation of the millionaire, and the socially exalted? The real estate men who publish the circular I referred to, say they are not; that people of moderate income may plant their vine and fig-tree on this soil, and sit thereunder all the Summer long without fear of debt or mortgage. But "moderate income" is a comparative term. The circular says it is four or five thousand a year. It informs those who enjoy that stipend that they can be "put in the way of possessing an attractive Summer home, consisting of a good lot, in a good situation, with a new and well-built two-story and attic house in the châlet style, 42 by 27, with a wing 20 by 21, having eight chambers, a broad piazza, and all the modern improvements, at a cost of $3,000 or less, for the lot, and $8,000 for the house." This supposes the person of moderate income has something laid by—as he ought to have if a prudent man—and is willing to invest it in real estate. But suppose that he does so. He gets his Summer house ready for furnishing at, say $13,000, which, possibly, makes an exhaustive inroad on his reserve. He then finds himself surrounded on all sides by men to whom his whole income for a year would be a mere bagatelle—men who spend more on a single turn-out, who keep their yachts at a fabulous cost, and drive the best blooded stock which money can purchase; whose wives wear costly laces and jewelry, and whose sons and daughters seem to fulfill no function in life but that of being ornamental and spending money. Such example is dangerously contagious. On the whole I am inclined to think that the business or professional man whose income in thousands is marked by the figure five had better not set up his cottage in Newport. There are other points along the sea-coast where nature has been as bountiful of her beauty and the services of art are not so costly. To these he may go, and be the better for it. But as for Newport it would be the part of wisdom not to regard it until his means have increased from one to two figures. It may be safe to keep a cottage here on $10,000 a year, but anything under that would require a marvelous degree of self-control in the owner of a cottage (not evidenced by his selecting this place) to prevent him sooner or later having an unpleasant interview with his creditors. Possibly the most "moderate income" on which any one can safely indulge in a villa at Newport would be not less than $12,000 a year, though it may be done on $10,000. To those lucky mortals whose means enable them to indulge in the luxury the compensation for their outlay is not small. Assuredly there is no part of the Atlantic coast which can offer the business man seeking rest, or the invalid seeking health, better opportunities for finding what they desire. Every year sees an increase in the number of people who recognize the fact, and act on it. Buildings are all the time going up, and new areas of farm land, eligibly situated, are being brought into the market as building lots. Newport was a favorite Summer residence of wealthy Southerners before the war. Few of the cottages are now owned by them. Since the great events which reversed the relative political and social status of the two sections of the country, these cottages and villas have passed into the hands of Northern men. The New-York banker or the Boston merchant now occupy the residence of the Louisiana planter. The salubrity of the climate has brought a number of invalids here, recommended to the place by their medical advisers. In some cases physicians have led the way. Dr. Marion Sims owns a pretty villa in Newport, and many of his patients come down here to be near him during the Summer. Another physician bought a large tract of land near the city, and has set up, I believe, a sort of sanitarium there for his patients.

AMUSEMENTS AND BUSINESS.

To-day is the first "Fort day" of the season. That is, the military band plays at Fort Adams in the afternoon, and all fashionable Newport drives over there to listen, to see, and to be seen. To-morrow evening the first hop, or reception, takes place at the Ocean House, but owing to the small number of arrivals it is not expected that there will be a large attendance. The majority of those present must necessarily be the "cottagers," as the villa residents are sometimes called to distinguish them from the temporary visitors who live at the hotels. A large delegation of Knights Templar, in full uniform, sworded, feathered, and bannered, took possession of this hotel this afternoon, to which they marched with colors flying and bands playing. To-morrow they return to Providence, whence they came. The boats and trains have brought other and less ostentatious visitors, the number of which is slowly increasing. Among those who have left is Mr. Evarts, who came here, it seems, as private counsel for a Scotch gentleman who has a heavy claim before the Mixed Commission. This body, by the way, seems nearly at the end of its labors. The Commissioners hold a public session daily of about two hours, in which they render the decisions they have arrived at in private consultation. Lawyers and their clients, who are interested in the matter of claims, are staying at the hotels here. One of these, whose client had a claim for $30,000, seemed to be pretty well satisfied when the Commission yesterday awarded him $19,500.

KATE STODDARD.

HOW SHE SPENT SUNDAY IN RAYMOND-STREET JAIL.

The partial explanation of the mystery which has so long surrounded the Goodrich murder does not appear to have entirely abated public curiosity, and the tragedy in its suddenly changed aspect was yesterday generally discussed, in Brooklyn at least, the probable fate of the self-confessed murderess being the chief point of consideration. The prisoner, Lizzie Lloyd King, her assumed and more familiar name of Kate Stoddard being now discarded, reached Raymond-street Jail at 6:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. In order to make her unfortunate position as endurable as possible, Keeper Conrady had arranged for her reception the cell on the second tier near the yard, then occupied by two prisoners, Mrs. Burgess and Mrs. Simmons, to whom he introduced Lizzie King immediately on her arrival. After tea in the prison she was provided, at her own request, with the evening papers, and seating herself under the gas-light in the corridor near the cell, she eagerly read over the reports of the earlier proceedings at the inquest, and all else relating to herself. At 10 o'clock she retired, and in accordance with the instructions of the keeper, her two fellow-prisoners quietly but closely watched her to prevent any attempt at suicide. But after the terrible trials of the day she was completely worn out, and soon forgot her misery in sleep. Yesterday morning she rose early, and sent a request to keeper Conrady to procure her copies of the New-York morning papers, which she immediately received and read carefully one by one. After laying aside the papers, she attended service in the little room designated as the chapel, occupying a place next to Fanny Hyde, Mrs. Burgess, and Mrs. Simmons. The Sunday morning services at the jail are performed by Rev. J. G. Bass, and are usually attended by a few strangers in addition to the volunteer choir from the neighborhood. Yesterday, however, numerous strangers applied for admission to the chapel, and had all applicants been accommodated, the chapel would have been entirely filled with outsiders. A few of the earlier applicants were admitted, and altogether there were about seventy prisoners and twenty strangers in the chapel. The service was of the usual character, and the sermon a general exhortation to repentance. After service the prisoner returned to her chair in the corridor, and conversed at intervals, but without reserve, with her two fellow-prisoners. After dinner she commenced writing, and so occupied the remainder of the afternoon. For the present she will not receive the ordinary prison fare, and as a subscription has been started for supplying her with better fare, her position in this respect is not likely to be uncomfortable. Yesterday several callers rung the jail-bell, in expectation of seeing the murderess of Goodrich, but none but those having business within the jail walls were admitted. Chief Campbell called at the jail in the afternoon, and conversed for some few minutes on ordinary topics with his captive. She expressed satisfaction at the treatment which she has so far received at the hands of the authorities and of her new jailers. During the day, a gentleman from New-York and recently from Plymouth, Mass., called on Chief Campbell and applied for an order to be admitted to the jail and to the presence of the prisoner. He said he was satisfied she was the same Elizabeth Lloyd King whom he had known well in her native village. In earlier life, he said, she was known familiarly to her companions of Plymouth as "Betsy" King, one of two daughters of Mr. Isaac King, of that town. Her description corresponded, he said, as nearly as possible, and should she be the same he could furnish the authorities with her early history. The Chief decided, however, not to grant any interview, as it might prove a needless annoyance to the prisoner. The police will, however, strive to find out the past history of their prisoner, although there appears little room for doubt that the impression of the Chief's visitor from Plymouth is correct. This point will probably be settled to-day. It is the intention of the keepers of the jail to allow Lizzie King the same liberty and privileges as regards exercise, &c., enjoyed by other prisoners. During the day the door of her cell will be kept open, and she will have the option of associating with the other prisoners. It is expected that her trial will take place early in October, but on that point nothing definite can as yet be stated. Meanwhile any relative or friend whom she desires to see will be allowed access to the jail at all reasonable times. On Saturday when asked whether her father and mother were living, she replied that she had not recently heard from them, and did not care now whether they heard of her. Since the conclusion of the inquest she has not spoken on the subject of the murder, and yesterday became immediately reserved at a remark which she evidently construed as an allusion to the subject. For the present, therefore, all would-be interviewers, however indirect their efforts, are baffled.

The police are understood to be considering the probability of the mysterious Roscoe's connection with the murder, his only remaining accuser being Lucette Meyers. A sharp lookout will be kept up, however, and all persons answering to his description are yet in danger of arrest.

The friends of Mary Handley, the female detective, have advised her to make immediate application for the reward, $3,500, but it is doubtful whether it will be paid until after the arrest, or even if the $2,500 offered by the murdered man's relatives can be claimed, unless the prisoner is convicted. In any event it cannot be paid until the return of Mr. W. W. Goodrich, who is not expected home from Europe for nearly two months.

THE LONG ISLAND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On the morning of July 4, Mr. John Dennis, a farmer, of Jamaica, Long Island, left Washington Market, on his way home, with the proceeds of his morning's sales of produce. On the way he was requested by two colored men to give them a ride, and when he passed through the Jamaica toll-gate the men were with him. On paying the toll he accidentally exhibited a large roll of greenbacks, and this evidently excited the cupidity of his fellow-passengers, for, as is now established, they suddenly overpowered him soon after passing the toll-gate, and wrested the money from him after knocking him senseless with a cart-wrench, and inflicting injuries which may yet prove fatal. The thieves escaped, and the wagon was drawn by the horses to Dennis' farm, and he was found lying senseless in the bottom of the cart, the straw and wood-work being saturated with blood. The case was placed in the hands of the Brooklyn police, and yesterday morning Detectives Williams and Folk succeeded in capturing one of the guilty parties. He was arrested at 2 A. M. in a low dance-house in the Eighth Ward, and was taken to the First Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as Robert Reed, alias Chas. Sylvan, and said that he was twenty-eight years of age, and by occupation a waiter. Yesterday afternoon the toll-gate keeper and another went to the station-house and identified him, whereupon he made a full confession of having been one of the robbers. His confederate is not yet arrested, but the police are still searching for him.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

SARMIENTO'S LAST MESSAGE—THE PRESIDENCY—THE TROUBLE IN ENTRE RIOS—RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN PERNAMBUCO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Saturday, May 31, 1873.

The Argentine Congress began its annual session on the 11th instant, when President Sarmiento read a message which has been published and commented upon here. As it is the last one to be drawn up by him, before the election of a new President, his utterances on this occasion have more than usual interest. Referring to foreign relations he said:

"Those difficulties, which had arisen with Brazil in carrying out the terms of the Treaty of Alliance, have been removed by means of a diplomatic mission to that country. I have also to say that the Government of his Imperial Majesty has fully met our hopes and expectations; that those difficulties would in no sense be allowed to impair the cordiality of our relations.

With Chili there is still pending a discussion about the Straits of Magellan, and a recent incident which might have raised a serious question concerning that territory, has been satisfactorily arranged.

Whatever might have been the gravity of this affair, the two Governments had already decided by treaty to refer to arbitration any question of boundary, which could not be settled by their diplomatic agents. And now, in order to do honor to both countries, for having established as obligatory this rule of arbitration—which by mutual agreement was put into practice ten years afterward, by two of the most powerful nations of the earth—it is necessary that public opinion, in both countries, should contribute to the efficiency of what otherwise would not be held else than a noble aspiration.

A Minister Plenipotentiary has been sent to the Government of Paraguay to arrange definitive treaties of Peace as provided for by the alliance, and remembering the good will of that Government, a happy termination of the negotiations is confidently looked for, notwithstanding recent indications of internal disturbances.

With Bolivia we have accomplished little, owing to the absence of the Minister who opened the negotiations. Perhaps it may become necessary to accredit a diplomatic representative to the Government of that Republic, before reaching a final settlement of the questions in dispute.

With Uruguay regulations are being made relative to quarantine. Arrangements also will soon be completed to put an end to smuggling on both sides of the river."

The Presidential campaign in the Argentine Republic takes place during the Autumn of the present year, and already candidates have been named and considerable electioneering has been done. President Sarmiento feels the necessity of warning his countrymen against excesses, and in the closing part of the message makes a strong appeal to them. He says:

"In terminating this brief exposé of our present prosperous situation, I take the liberty of reminding the representatives of the nation that we are now entering upon that difficult period through which republican governments must always pass when the personnel of the public administration is to be changed. It is to be hoped that the parties will carry on the struggle within the limits defined by the Constitution and the laws. This has already been accomplished once, at least.

The task of the Executive during the coming year will be to preserve the fruit already gathered in the progress of our institutions, and to insure the observance of the laws. But so great are the interests bound up with the continuance of peace, such is the peril of endangering the progress already made, if peace should be disturbed, that I do not hesitate to recommend the adoption of efficacious means for preserving it, so that we may be able to hand over to our descendants a country peaceably disposed to advance in the way which has been marked out.

To preserve this tranquillity I depend upon your decided support, as representatives of the Argentine people, who have sent you here to provide for that security which their interests, the honor of the country and public convenience demand."

THE PRESIDENCY.

Thus far the Buenos Ayres journals have talked of but two candidates for the Presidency—Gen. Mitre, who has already served one term of six years as President, and Dr. Adolph Alsina. The former is well known, and can refer to a long and, I imagine, rather creditable record of public services. The latter possibly may have an excellent local reputation as a civilian, but he seems to be quite unknown here in Rio, where all things Argentine are studied and watched as one studies and watches the acts of a rival.

TROUBLES OF ENTRE RIOS.

The measures taken by the Government of President Sarmiento to suppress the revolution which lately broke out in the Province of Entre Rios, seem to have been successful. The revolutionists, badly armed, and brought together by the emissaries of Lopez Jordan, and in support of the candidacy of Dr. Alsino for the Presidency, counted upon the non-intervention of the Government. They felt sure that if any disposition to interfere were manifested by the Government, Congress would prevent it, since the majority of its members favor the choice of Dr. Alsino. It was thus hoped to overthrow the authority of Señor Echague, in Entre Rios, and establish another provincial administration, composed of revolutionists, who announce themselves the friends of Alsino. But the unlooked-for activity of the general Government in seizing arms and ammunition on their way to the rebel camp, has now put an end to all these calculations, although the Brazilians, who appear to have a very low opinion of the stability of republican institutions in South America, think a revolution may again break out in Entre Rios at any time. Lopez Jordan, its chief, is still at large, and is reported to have at least 5,000 followers, badly armed, it is true, but little disposed to abandon their purpose. The Brazilian correspondent at Buenos Ayres, writing to the *Jornal do Commercio* of this city, says of them: "Like those doughty warriors who surrounded Urquiza, Oribe, and Rosas, they are ready to play the part of murderers and assassins, as opportunity offers."

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN PERNAMBUCO.

The excitement here in Rio de Janeiro, over the news received from Pernambuco, continues, and the consequences, so often predicted, of the arbitrary and despotic course of the Bishop of that diocese, are beginning to manifest themselves. The recent suspension of the Dean of Olinda from the exercise of an office to which he had been appointed by the civil Government, and which he had already occupied for some time, was so plainly, it is said, an act of interference in the civil affairs of the country, that it is rather to be wondered at that so little disorder occurred on the 14th inst., when we are told "the people of Pernambuco went, en masse, to express their sympathy for the Dean in relation to this act of fanaticism and Episcopal fury, of which he was the victim." The disorder on that day limited itself, it would seem, to a rude visit to the College of Jesuits—where all the loose furniture was pitched out of the windows; and a call at the printing-office of the *Union*, (the organ of the Bishop,) on their way home, where the types and presses were either rendered useless or partially destroyed. The visit to the palace of the Bishop, however, was not so fruitful, chiefly, I imagine, owing to the strong line of troops which the President of the province had, by this time, deemed it advisable to post along its front. It is also reported that long before the arrival of the troops the fiery young Bishop, who was the prime cause of all this tumult and disorder, had already taken to flight. There is nothing like a drenching rain to dampen the ardor of a mob, and so the next day, the 15th, was, by common consent, spent in private discussion and planning for the morrow. And if the 16th of May, 1873, does not remain "imbedded in the annals of Brazil," then I have not read aright the flaming accounts that have just come down to us of what occurred in the City of Pernambuco on that day. There was, we are told, a meeting of about 1,600 people in the square of the Princes, near the theatre, from the balcony of which orators delivered addresses, urging prudence of action during the crisis, and assuring the people that the President of the Province would not fail to protect their rights. While the orators were in the act of speaking, a body of cavalry and a force of infantry entered the square, and, with hardly any warning of his intention, the officer in command gave the order to advance upon the multitude, who were of course easily dispersed by so unexpected an attack. In the language of the local newspapers, "The cavalry, with drawn swords, swept the square and adjacent streets." The theatre, we are also told, was at the same time forcibly entered, and the orators upon the balcony, who continued to loudly protest against this barbarous treatment of their countrymen, were themselves, with their attendants, driven pell mell into the streets. Such is the story told by the liberal journals, and, as might have been expected, it has created a great noise here. In the Chamber of Deputies there was an angry "interpellation" from the opposition, and the Minister of the Empire, to whom it fell to reply, declared, in substance, that the Ministry would not abandon its *prefect*, the President of Pernambuco, without good cause; that Senhor Lacena had always proved himself a worthy official, and, until further details had been received, he could not make a more definite explanation.

AN INACTIVE ADMINISTRATION.

The inactivity of the Government is universally criticised. For six months the original questions which brought on all this trouble and excitement have been before the Council of State for opinion, and there they are still. It is rumored that recently, after the speech of Rio Branco in the Senate, when he defended the society of Freemasons, as it exists in Brazil, and very plainly intimated that the Ministry would not sustain the Bishops, a messenger was sent to Pernambuco with some official order regarding the matter. I have been also assured, on excellent authority, that the Emperor has finally resolved, on his own account, to send the Count of Bom-Retiro to Rome, on a special mission, to treat of the whole matter. TIRADENTES.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Maine farmer has put up on his land a sign reading: "No Gun IN aloud Hear."

Vermont is a fortunate State. Its outstanding debt now amounts to only $277,500.

Bowdoin College has sent out 1,765 graduates, and 1,093 of them have become physicians.

Some of the gold quartz brought from Sitka to Portland, Oregon, proved to be quite rich.

California will raise 1,500 tons of flax-seed this year. The crop of the State last year was 2,000 tons.

A man has recently been fined $25 and costs in Dedham, Mass., for killing one woodcock out of season.

The New-Hampshire Agricultural Fair will be held in Manchester, beginning Sept. 30, and continuing four days.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, reports that a slight shock of earthquake was felt there on Tuesday forenoon, 8th inst.

The keeper of the town farm in Peacham, Vt., is accused of kicking a little boy to death, and has left for parts unknown.

The Secretary of State of Virginia has just received from the engraver the new great seal of the Commonwealth ordered by the last Legislature.

A Boston jeweler has on exhibition what he claims to be the largest diamond in the United States. It weighs thirty-two carats, and has a yellow tinge.

It is intimated that Pennsylvania's Treasurer, Hon. Robert W. Mackey, would be pleased to succeed Hon. John Scott in the United States Senate.

Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, has decided not to call the convention of Western and Southern Governors, to consider the transportation question, until the Fall.

The surviving Massachusetts veterans of the Mexican war will have a reunion in Boston on Saturday next, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their return home.

The attempt to hold a cheap transportation State convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 8th inst., was a failure, only four or five persons being present.

Boston has given up its intended harbor excursions for poor children, for want of funds. Only about $300 was contributed, and this is to be returned to the givers.

The Chicago Board of Trade has contributed $500 to the *Inter-Ocean's* poor children's picnic fund, and one of the picnics to be given will be called the Board of Trade excursion.

The Providence *Journal* wants capital punishment retained a while at least, for those who set fire to dwelling-houses, and for those who put obstructions on railroad tracks.

The farmers of Tennessee will hold a State convention in Nashville on the 15th of September, at the suggestion of the farmers of East Tennessee, who recently met in Knoxville.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* declares that the Police Commissioners of Massachusetts constitute a star chamber of the meanest character, and it demands a change for the better.

The General Government has recovered a verdict in the United States Court, in Austin, Texas, for $47,985, against R. H. Lane, on his collector's bond, and his sureties.

An Illinois paper doesn't complain because ex-Gov. Palmer persists in speaking so often on the railroad question, but because "every time he speaks he has a new theory on the subject."

A Connecticut farmer, who set out an elaborate scare-crow in his strawberry patch, was disgusted to find that a pair of robins had built their nest, and were raising their young, under its hat.

That the dead Democratic Party can not and ought not to be galvanized back to any semblance of life, the Chicago *Times* says is a fact which the Press is very generally coming to recognize.

An Indianapolis paper notices a slight error in the report of the City Gas Inspector as printed. The market-house, it says, was charged with 46,800 feet of gas for the month, when only 1,800 were consumed.

They found the body of a boy in the lake at Chicago, the other day, with a pair of skates on his feet. It was identified as the remains of a lad who went through the ice, a mile from shore, on New-Year's Day.

The Illinois State Temperance Union will hold its annual meeting in Jacksonville, on the 15th and 16th inst. The Union has for its object the maintenance of the present law of the State regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Natchez *New South* puts up the name of Gen. Adelbert Ames as its candidate for Governor of Mississippi, and says it believes he commands the strength of the Republican Party to a greater extent than any other man in the State.

A circus tent was blown down in Harrisburg, Ill., just as the performance was about to commence on the evening of the 7th inst., and took fire from the lamps. Prompt action on the part of the employes and some of the citizens prevented what might have been a terrible disaster.

The late Judge John Robertson, was "the last representative of a type peculiar to the Old Dominion—the dark, intense, intrepid, scholarly, Virginia gentleman." At least, so asserts the Pittsburg *Index*, and that a Virginia gentleman is peculiar to Virginia, perhaps no one will deny.

A chicken, which had been left for a moment after being beheaded in a yard in Baltimore, somehow made its way through a hole in the fence and hid itself away under the stoop of the adjoining house. At least, so say the local papers. Of course it would not do to intimate that it was carried there by a dog or a cat.

Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and subsequently Governor of the State, was selected at the recent meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Union College to deliver the annual oration before the society at the Commencement in 1874. Governor Jenkins is a graduate of the college, of the Class of 1824.

A Colorado cattle-driver got mad when some young men from the East, whom he had engaged to assist him, asked him to provide them with umbrellas. The idea of driving Texas steers with an umbrella raised to keep off the rain was more than the old herder could stand, and he told the fastidious young men that he guessed they had better stay where they were and keep under cover.

They play queer jokes in Bridgeport, Conn. The other evening a man playfully took his friend's watch, and afterward told him it was in pawn, and he would have to pay a dollar to get it out. Everybody laughed, and as it was late the owner of the watch postponed going for it till morning, and when morning came the pawn-broker's safe had been robbed, and his watch and chain were actually gone.

A Leavenworth photographer has been explaining the altogether-too-elaborate way in which he procured a "spirit" photograph. He says he first took a picture of Mr. Harris, and painted his whiskers out. Then he cut the face out of an old lady's photograph, and pasted Harris' face in. He made a negative from this, and then a transparent positive. He next held this positive before a sensitised plate in a dark room, and the ghost-picture was made.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—Two accidents happened on the Old Colony Railroad on Saturday afternoon. As the 3:40 P. M. train from Plymouth was running by the Harrison-square crossing in Dorchester, the engineer suddenly discovered, directly ahead of his train, that the gates of the crossing were closed, and a team with men around it was on the track. Signals were given and the brakes applied, but the momentum carried the cars over all obstructions. The horse, which was hitched to a kindling-wood cart, was thrown high into the air, and the vehicle was knocked into atoms. The train was not thrown from the track, but the front of the locomotive was damaged by the smashing of the lantern. Those standing near the [illegible] trying to get him off the track, were in great danger from flying fragments of the wreck, though no one was injured. The same afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock several cars of a freight train belonging to the same corporation were thrown off the track at Randolph by the overturning of a rail. The only damage done was to the cars and track. The Newport passenger train, just behind, was delayed an hour and a half.

Those who want a first-class New-England security for investment will do well to look at the first mortgage gold bonds of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. This line reduces the distance from the St. Lawrence and Montreal to tide-water to 279 miles. The shortest competing line from the lakes to the ocean is 391 miles long. It, moreover, traverses a fine country in New-England, the Vermont section being almost the garden of the Eastern States. It combines the White and the Green Mountains, the Vermont mineral spring region, Lake Champlain, and the St. Lawrence River, all upon one line. Its through, local, and tourist business, accordingly, must be very great. The managers of the Vermont Division are the celebrated manufacturers of scales, the Messrs. Fairbanks, who are also the financial agents of the road.—*Evening Mail.*

Never allow either Diarrhea, Dysentery, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or serious consequences may result; with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam at hand, these affections may be promptly, safely, and efficaciously cured.—*World.*

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS.—It matters not how long you have been afflicted,—even to forty or fifty years,—or how seriously, or, of what kind; or, in what state or condition your Piles are, an experience of twenty-one years treating the disease, in which we have radically cured thousands of cases, without a failure, warrants us in stating, that we do not believe there is a case of Piles in the United States or elsewhere but we can cure. In doing this, you can rest assured that it is not simply patching up or temporarily alleviating your case, but a positive, radical, and permanent cure. Reference given to persons cured in this City. W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D. and SON, No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel two weeks.—*Advertisement.*

NOBODY BUYS WIRE SPRING TRUSSES that pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, holds Rupture night and day comfortably, till cured.—*Advertisement.*

For Bathing Infants.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON is soothing, cooling, and refreshing.—*Advertisement.*

Children are delighted with Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Teach them to brush their teeth daily.—*Advertisement.*

MARRIED.

GROVE—BALDY.—At Danville, Penn., on Tuesday, July 8, by Rev. J. Milton Peck, PETER H. GROVE to MARY B., daughter of Edward H. Baldy, Esq.

RUSH—DAY.—On the 10th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, Catskill, N. Y., by Rev. George A. Howard, Lieut. RICHARD RUSH, United States Navy, to ELLA M., daughter of the late Edgar B. Day.

DIED.

AYRES.—At Harlem, Sunday morning, July 13, CHARLES M., son of Marshall and Louise S. Ayres, aged 9 months and 6 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 31 West 130th-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

APPLETON.—On the evening of the 12th instant, Mrs. S. F. APPLETON, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward T. Young, No. 14 West 16th-st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M.

BROTHERSTON.—At Jersey City, July 13, EMMA BROTHERSTON, daughter of the late Walter Brotherston, of Mobile, Ala.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Ocean-av., Greenville, on Tuesday morning, the 15th, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

BURTON.—At Nice, France, May 28, LUCIA CLARK, wife of J. H. Burton.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Newburg, on Thursday, July 17, at 3 P. M. Day boat leaves 23d-st., North River, at 8:45 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:45 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Newburg landing.

BROWN.—At Babylon, Long Island, July 12, 1873, CHARLES E. BROWN, of New-York, aged 29 years, 7 months, 29 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from First Baptist Church, Babylon, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, July 12, JAMES H., only son of James H. and Bell Campbell, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 312 Delancey-st., New-York.

DRUMMOND.—On Sunday morning, ALICE MAUDE, daughter of John L. and Mina Drummond, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 222 Spencer-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HASTINGS.—On Saturday, July 12, LOUISE S. [illegible], wife of Charles C. Hastings.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 51 West 40th-st.

HOYT.—On Saturday, at No. 815 Greenwich-st., HAMILTON HOYT, aged 22, son of Wm. K. and Hester Hoyt.

Funeral at the New Jerusalem Church, East 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., Tuesday, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited.

LIVERMORE.—On Sunday morning, at 1 o'clock, ANNIE POST, infant daughter of Wm. F. and Jane H. Livermore, aged 9 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 925 Madison-av., two doors above 73d-st., on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

McDONALD.—On Sunday, July 13, KATIE, daughter of Noble and Katie McDonald, aged 4 months and 15 days.

Funeral Tuesday at 1 P. M., from parents' residence, No. 146 West 26th-st.

McKEE.—On Saturday evening, July 12, Mrs. JANE McKEE, widow of the late Joseph McKee, aged 74 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MONTAGUE.—On the 13th inst., CHARLES CATLIN, infant son of Walter P. and Lelia Sinclair Montague.

☞ Baltimore and Norfolk papers please copy.

MORTON.—At Flushing, Long Island, July 12, JOHN L. MORTON, aged 18 years and 9 months, of brain fever.

Funeral at 2 P. M. Monday, July 14, from the M. E. Church at Flushing, Long Island. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Chicago and Illinois papers please copy.

PAIGE.—July 12, at Berlin, Prussia, after a short illness, JOHN C. PAIGE.

PECK.—At Jamaica, Long Island, suddenly on Friday, July 11, SHERMAN FOSDICK, eldest son of George L. and Fanny C. Peck, in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his parents' residence, Fulton-st., corner of Puntine, Jamaica.

STEPHENSON.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 11, JOHN STEPHENSON, aged 34 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 464 East 11th-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M. Friends and relatives of the family and his late associates of the United States Marshal's office, are invited to attend.

TESTMAN.—Suddenly, Friday, July 11, ELIZA, widow of John C. Testman, in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral services at No. 48 Park-av., this Monday at 10:30 A. M.

VARNUM.—On the 11th inst., HELEN TAYLOR, wife of Joseph B. Varnum, and daughter of Robert L. Taylor.

The funeral services on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 116 East 20th-st., Gramercy Park. The remains will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment.

WARD.—At Newark, N. J., July 11, JOHN F. WARD, M. D., in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 905 Broad-st., Newark, on Tuesday, July 15, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WOOD.—At Saratoga Springs, on Friday, July 11, ELIZA R., wife of David Wood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 335 Lexington-av., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

DR. M. LEVETT, dentist, who has a reputation of over thirty years, invites inspection to a remarkable invention, which, in conjunction with his own patent air-cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather-light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.

REMOVED TO NO. 37 WEST 23D-ST.,
between 5th and 6th avs.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
For sale by all druggists.

Cholera.—Be in time and secure a bottle of WALSHMAN'S DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA REMEDY. A sure cure. Fifty cents bottle. For sale by druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELER's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.

I am now ready to present to the public my system and processes for the construction of buildings which will radically improve the art of building.

I invite the public Press to examine into and disseminate the system as a public benefit.

If a time is named I will prepare to meet the representatives of the Press.

A. DESROM.

PATERSON, N. J., July 10, 1873.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND THIRTY Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at No. 20 St. Mark's-place, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT B. BOYD, President.
T. W. [illegible], Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The sales consummated at the Exchange during the past week were all of a legal nature, and as the property involved was in most instances bought by some of the parties connected with the litigations, the prices obtained can not be accepted as a guide for judging values of similar property. The sale held by Joseph McGuire, on Tuesday last, by order of John McLaughlin, executor, must, however, be excepted from that statement, as the property, consisting of vacant lots, situate on Second-avenue, beginning on the south-east corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street, a part of Harlem that is rapidly being covered up with buildings, brought very good prices, as did another lot, situate on One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, east of First-avenue, which was sold at the same time for other accounts. The former property netted $16,603. The total value of New-York real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, July 12, amounts to $216,803 50, as against $39,400 for the previous week ending Saturday, July 5.

The suburban auction sales of lots were not so numerous last week as they were the week previous, but the interest taken in them by the classes of people who buy cheap or low-priced lots was unabated, as all the sales held were numerously attended, with the exception of that of the adjourned sale of the Pollock property, situate at Elizabeth, N. J. That sale was neglected simply for the reason that the auctioneers had received no authority to advertise the property from the trustees in charge until the night previous to the day of sale. The consequence was that only a few persons besides the parties in interest were present, and another adjournment was agreed to, and the property will be again put up and sold on the 23d day of July next. The following are the totals of the suburban property sold by public auction during the past week:

Monday, July 7, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.—The Rockville property, Plainfield, N. J., $13,139 50.

Tuesday, July 8, by Jere. Johnson, Jr.—Elizabethport, N. J., $24,325. By J. M. Gibson—Lafayette, Fifteenth Ward, Jersey City, (Arbuckle estate,) $32,159.

Wednesday, July 9, by Jere. Johnson, Jr.—Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., (Farrington estate,) $19,146 50.

Thursday, July 10, by Jere. Johnson, Jr.—Orienta, Westchester County, N. Y., Thos. L. Rushmore property, $40,677 50. By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.—Elizabeth, N. J., Pollock property, $2,260.

Total for week ending Saturday, July 12, $151,118 50. Total for previous week ending Saturday, July 5, $228,663. The result of the assignee's sale of property situate at White Plains, noted to be held by James M. Miller, at the Court-house at that place, on Saturday last, will appear in our report to-morrow.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

For the present week auctions are projected as follows, by the auctioneers respectively named:

To-morrow, Tuesday, July 15.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, R. W. Todd, Esq., referee, of one house and lot, 26.2 by 87.5, No. 48 Eldridge-street, east side, 125 feet south of Hester-street.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, William H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of the premises on the north side of Sixth-street, 23.5½ by 90.10½, No. 37, on Eleventh Ward map. Also, similar sale of one irregular-shaped plot of land, 3.8¼ by 78.6 by 12.4 by 20 by 16.1 by 98.9, on the north side of Twenty-second-street, 196.4½ feet west of Seventh-avenue. Also, similar sale, Chas. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of lot of land, 25 by 75, on the west side of First-avenue, 100.11 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth-street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Luke A. Lockwood, Esq., referee, of two lots of land, 40.5x100, on the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-second-street.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, of the plot of land, 200.10x125, with the unfinished building thereon, known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, situate on the east side of the Grand Plaza, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Far Rockaway, Long Island, on the estate of John Mott, deceased, four hundred sea-side lots, situate between the elegant villas of Messrs. Birdsall, O'Donohue, and Lamontagne and the fine residence of Mr. Lord, and near all the hotels and depots. A special train, both on the Long Island and on the South-side Railroads, will start from New-York at 12 o'clock M., sharp. Two mammoth tents will be erected on the grounds, and two bands of music will be in attendance. The property is rated as first class, and those who desire to purchase are invited to inspect it previously. Free railroad passes can be had by applying personally to the office of the auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of P. H. Jones, Esq., trustee for the United States, at Plainfield, N. J., on the grounds, at 1 o'clock P. M., the property known as the "Old Mellick Farm," consisting of 105 acres of land, laid out in villa plots and city lots, situate on the ridge of hills adjoining the City of Plainfield, overlooking Somerville and the broad valley between. The lots are located on the line of Cherry-street and Park-avenue, and facing immediately on Woodlawn-avenue, which is now graded, and passing the tract of Wm. F. Schetter's splendid improvements. The four-track Pennsylvania Railroad is located within a few hundred feet of this property, and distant but one hour's ride from the City of New-York. There are first-class schools and seminaries, churches, banks, telegraph, hotels, stores and gas-works near the property, and abundance of fine spring water. The distance from the foot of Liberty-street, New-York, is twenty-four miles. The property is forfeited to the United States Government, and it is to be sold for its account, positively without any reservation or limit as to price. A finer opportunity for profitable speculation has seldom occurred, and those who have capital to invest, should take advantage of it. Further information may be had by applying to the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-street, New-York; at the office of B. A. Mumford, real estate agent, Plainfield, N. J.; or, of George Colyer, Esq., Plainfield, N. J.

Wednesday, July 16.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of four lots of land, each 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 200 feet west of Third-avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, of one house and lot, 29.4 by 51.3, on the west side of Norfolk-street, 100 feet north of Delancey-street. Also, similar sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., referee, of the premises on the south side of Forty-third-street, 159 feet east of Madison-avenue, 100.5 by 5.7½ by 101.10 by 23. Also, similar sale, ——, referee, of plot of land, 103.4 by 100.10, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 235 feet east of Fourth-avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, of the premises on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 240 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 20 by 99.11.

By J. R. Foley & Co., at Pelham Park, Westchester County, 1,400 lots of land fronting on Pelham Bay.

Thursday, July 17.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, R. B. Tunstall, Esq., referee, of one house and lot, 25.9 by 100, on the north-east corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the grounds, by order of the trustees of John J. Palmer, deceased, positive sale of 160 acres of land subdivided into 100 magnificent villa sites, and the large mansion and grounds known as the "Given Homestead," all situate at William's Bridge, Westchester County, adjoining the proposed Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York. This sale should command the attention of capitalists, as, in the event of annexation and rapid transit being accomplished—and that they will be sooner or later there is no doubt—all the land which lies above Harlem River for a distance of twenty miles will rise rapidly in value, and Westchester County now affords as fair a field for speculative investment as the upper part of the City of New-York did a few years ago. A free excursion-train will leave the Grand Central Depot on the morning of the sale at 11 o'clock. A free lunch will be served on the grounds, and Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance. Maps and free passes may be had from the auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Friday, July 18.

By Hugh N. Camp, at Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., referee, of one house and lot 16.8 by 100, on the south side of Jefferson-street, 283.4 feet west of Stuyvesant-avenue, Brooklyn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 11.

Allen-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Broome-st., 24.9x87	$30,000
Madison-st., s. s., 52.2x100	19,500
New-st., No. 71, 20.3x63.9x21.3	16,000
New-st., No. 73, 26.2x71.5, irregular	20,000
Prospect-place, w. s., 17.1 ft. n. of 42d-st, 16.8x54	14,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Essex-st., 20x75	15,000
3d-st., s. s., 499. 6 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.7x106	14,000
11th-st., Nos. 101 and 103 West, n. s., 380.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 45.6	34,800
16th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 7th-av., 17x65	11,000
17th-st., n. s., 138 ft. w. of Avenue C, 50x92	18,000
19th-st., n. s., 206.3 ft. w. of 10th-av., 18.9x92.11	3,490
29th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21.6x98.9	17,000
40th-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of 2d-av., 14x98.9	10,000
47th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x91.3	4,500
47th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x78.9	6,500
70th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100	27,000
100th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 250x100.8; 100th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.11; 2d-av., w. s., 50.7 ft. s. of 100th-st., 75.6x105; 99th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 250x100.11; 100th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. 2d-av., 225x100.11	105,000
122d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x half block	7,000
175th-st., centre line, intersection of line drawn parallel with centre line of 11th-av., at point 150 ft. w. therefrom, thence w. 100 x thence n. 211.3x thence e. to said first-mentioned parallel line x thence e. to beginning	7,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 93.11 ft. s. of 83d-st., 20.1x120	10,750
2d-av., e. s., 37.9 ft. s. of 37th-st., 19.7x78	15,150
2d-av., e. s., 119.4 ft. s. of 84th-st., 29x100	8,000
8th-av., n. w. corner 111th-st., 100x125	31,750
LEASES.	
3d-av., No. 842, 5 years, per year	$2,500

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

Oh come to the auction this great day,
With Johnson in July;
Such lots as these are sure to pay,
Then come prepared to buy.

Gorgeous Summer Gala
BY THE ATLANTIC OCEAN,
400 SEA-SIDE LOTS
will be sold by
IMPERATIVE AUCTION SALE
at
FAR ROCKAWAY,
Long Island,

on the estate of John Mott, deceased, between elegant villas of Messrs. Birdsall, O'Donohue, and Lamontagne, and the splendid residence of D. D. Lord, and near all the hotels and depots,

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

No expense will be spared to make this the Grand Chef d'Œuvre of the Season.
Band arrangements.
TWO TRAINS, TWO BANDS, TWO TENTS.
SUPERB APPETIZING COLLATION.
A CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF SALUTES.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED HARRISON.

Property first class; will bear inspection.
Lots are by the sea-side, within a few moments of hotels.
If stormy, sale will take place Wednesday, July 16.
Special trains will leave New-York via Long Island and South-side Railroads at 12 o'clock noon, sharp. Personal application must be made for tickets to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
GRAND AND SPLENDID SPECULATION.
LAND BY THE ACRE,
NEAR
William's Bridge, Westchester Co.,
ADJOINING
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY,
AS ANNEXED; AT THE
IMMENSE TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
ESTATE OF JOHN J. PALMER,
DECEASED,
ON THE PREMISES NEAR
WILLIAM'S BRIDGE,
THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873.
BY POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY ORDER OF
ALFRED ROE AND HENRY MEIGGS, JR., Esqs.
THIS FINE OLD ESTATE CONSISTS
OF
160 ACRES OF SPLENDID LAND,
subdivided into
100 Exquisite Villa Sites
Also,
THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD, A LARGE, SUBSTANTIAL MANSION.
All which will positively be sold
ON TERMS MOST EXTRAORDINARY.
SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN SEVEN YEARS.
GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS SEVENTH REGIMENT AND.
GRAND COLLATION UNDER THE GREAT TENT.
HARRISON, WORLD-RENOWNED VOCALIST.
SPECIAL TRAIN, FREE, will leave Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad, at 11 A. M., sharp.
CARRIAGES AT DEPOT TO CONVEY GUESTS TO GROUND.
For maps and free tickets, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
BY
P. H. JONES,
TRUSTEE FOR THE UNITED STATES.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES,
TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1873,
AT 1 P. M.,
105 ACRES OF LAND,
LAID OUT IN
VILLA PLOTS AND CITY LOTS,
AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The property is beautifully situated on the "Short Hills" or "Ridgeview," adjoining the City of Plainfield. Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps and tickets for the train, which leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 10:15 A. M., at Auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENCE OF Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one mile from depot. House built by City mechanics, and adapted for Summer or Winter occupancy; stands high, overlooking the Sound and Palisades. Easy terms. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME AT A VERY low price; one hour from New-York; eight minutes from depot; thirty daily trains; family mansion, thirteen rooms, conveniently arranged; three acres of land; fine shaded lawn, plenty of fruit, good stables, location unsurpassed; possession immediately. Address Box No. 57 Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL LITtle cottage, with nine rooms, delightfully situated, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, having fruit and vegetable garden; will be rented or sold at a bargain. Address L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN AND grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN fashionable neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs. and 14th and 23d sts.; will be let to a strictly private family until 1st May next; price, $400 per month. Apply by mail to P. T. B., No. 109 Chambers-st.

FOR THREE MONTHS.—A HOUSE, ONE HOUR from the City; ample rooms and grounds; shade, &c.; near depots and church; $90 a month. Address by letter N. D., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

YONKERS.—HALF-PRICE, TWO FURNISHED houses, $50 and $75 per month; modern improvements, good shade, river view, near depot. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, at Yonkers.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN R. CARTWRIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said Edwin R. Cartwright, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for the dismissal of said proceeding, and that the 24th day of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of Louisiana.—In the matter of WILLIAM DAVIS and JACOB JACKSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,189.—To the creditors of the bankrupts above named: You and each of you are hereby notified to file your proofs of debt at the office of C. S. Kellogg, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at the Custom-house, in the City of New-Orleans, La., on or before the 1st day of August, 1873, or, in default thereof, you will be debarred from any share in the dividend which will be declared and paid on said estate.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1873.

ARNOLD E. ELLIS,
JULIUS CATLIN, Jr.,
LEWIS LEVENSON, } Trustees.
je23-2aw4wM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOYD, VINCENT & CO., JOHNSTON BUILDING, No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

MR. ERNEST GROESBECK HAS THIS DAY retired from our firm.
BOYD, VINCENT & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between E. F. MEAD and THOMAS CLARK, Jr., under the firm name of MEAD & CLARK, is this day dissolved. THOMAS CLARK, Jr.
Office, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR A PARTNER. —Rare chance; a fine grocery, doing a large cash trade; in fine order; rent low; only a moderate capital required; owner has other business and cannot attend to it. Address PAULISON & CO., corner of Morris and Essex Railroad avenue and Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY IN A DEsirable location in New-Haven, Conn., will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Address Post-office Box No. 2,045, New-Haven, Conn.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS.

NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

The undersigned, commissioners, offer for sale Two Millions of the Joint First Mortgage Bonds of "The Central Railroad and Banking Company," "The Macon and Western," and the "South-western" Railroad Companies of Georgia, bearing seven per cent. interest, coupons payable 1st January and July, and the bonds falling due the 1st of January, 1893, principal and interest payable at this bank.

These bonds are secured by a first lien on the combined properties of the above-named roads, consisting of 707 miles of track, all equipments of rolling-stock and appurtenances, together with valuable assets of real estate, stocks and bonds, amounting in the aggregate to at least $18,000,000.

The Central Railroad Company has paid annual cash dividends of not less than ten per cent. for more than twenty years, and occasionally extra dividends. Since the war alone, annual dividends of ten per cent. and over have been paid, amounting to sixty-two per cent. on the capital stock.

The Macon and Western, and the South-western Railroad Companies have paid regular annual dividends of eight to ten per cent. for about the same period of time.

The $2,000,000 are a part of a total of $5,000,000 authorized by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, and secured as stated by a joint first mortgage on the entire property of the three companies. They are now offered with a view to complete the connections of the roads by land and sea, to meet at their maturity in 1875 the $1,660,000 of first mortgage bonds issued for rebuilding a large portion of the Central Railroad, broken up by the operations of war, and to pay all bonds of the South-western and Macon and Western Roads (not secured by mortgage or other lien) maturing in 1875 and 1876.

The whole mortgage amounts to about $7,000 per mile of road, but no contingency is now anticipated which will ever require the whole amount of the $5,000,000 to be marketed.

For further and full information we refer to pamphlets to be had at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who are trustees for the bondholders under the mortgage, and at the National City Bank, New-York.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals directed to them, care of the National City Bank, New-York, until the 18th day of July next, reserving to themselves the right to accept or reject any and all bids. Proposals must be for a price "flat"—i. e. accrued interest to go with the bond.

JAMES F. BOZEMAN,
J. F. GILMER,
W. B. JOHNSTON, } Commissioners.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven Per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.
$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.
Coupon Bonds of..........$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ON COMPLETED ROAD.
TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,600 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a
A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
DUE 1902.
For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI.)

Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of mortgage made to the undersigned as trustees by the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) dated July 1, 1871, to secure certain bonds of that Company, known as its SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, the undersigned hereby invite proposals to be made by the holders of such bonds to sell them to the said trustees, fifty thousand dollars having been paid to the undersigned by said company to be appropriated to the purchasing, canceling, and returning to the company said bonds, as provided in said deed of mortgage. Such proposals must be made in writing and sent to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1873, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, stating the number of said bonds offered for sale, and the lowest price asked for the same. The lowest bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
Trustees.
New-York, July 1, 1873.

$100,000 FIRST MORTGAGE PAPER, (purchase money,) four, five, six, seven, and eight years to run, on valuable real estate in City of Indianapolis, at a liberal discount, for sale in lots. Address S. & H., care New-York National Exchange Bank, Chambers-st.

A POLICY OF THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE Annuity and Trust Company for FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, No. 1,679, dated Feb. 26, 1848, and issued to Robert Souller, Jr., has been lost. The finder will be rewarded by communicating with C. B. S., Post-office Box No. 5,064 New-York.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

A
SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	490 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872..........$1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873..........$136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being
SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.
TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK.

We offer for sale New-York State Six per Cent. Bonds having fourteen years to run.

The principal interest of these bonds is payable in coin, and is so expressed on the face of the bonds; and being the longest Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of either New-York State or the United States now in the market, they are unquestionably the best investment for savings banks, trustees, guardians, &c., now offered.

Bonds are $1,000 each, with coupons attached, or can be registered in certificates in sums to suit.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. WATER LOAN,
Due in thirty years.
NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, and JERSEY CITY
WATER LOAN, SEVEN PER CENT.
For sale. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON
MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 11, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., for the following Seven per Cent. City Bonds:
For public parks, $100,000, due in 1918.
For New-York Bridge, $295,000, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925.
The price offered in addition to accrued interest must be stated. All bids considered not for the interest of the city will be rejected. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW-York City mortgage at par, (accrued interest to buyer,) six months' seven per cent. interest is due 1st November next, with principal and six months' interest both due 1st May next. Interest promptly paid last four years. Indemnity bond given by mortgagee. Address O. L., Box No. 150 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—VIRGINIA BONDS AND PAST DUE coupons; North Carolina old and new bonds; Louisiana bonds and past due coupons; Memphis City past due coupons. Southern securities a specialty.
ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-Fifth Dividend.
OFFICE OF THE
Germania Fire Insurance Company,
No. 175 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held to-day, there was declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
payable to the stockholders on demand.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.
The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.
The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1873	376,230 31

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 203 Montague-st., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.
POLICY-HOLDERS' DIVIDEND.—A scrip return of SEVENTY PER CENT. of premiums has been declared to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits, for which certificates will be issued Oct. 1, 1873.
ALSO,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding Scrip, payable at the same time.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 275 WEST 23d-st.—Seven per Cent. Dividend payable. Coupon quarterly interest-bearing certificates issued, equal in safety to Registered Bonds. Deposits now draw interest from July 1.

THE COUPONS OF THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC Railroad Company of both Land and Construction Bonds, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at the office of the company, No. 50 Exchange-place.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
New-York, July 3, 1873.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Office No. 117 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1873. A Dividend of SIX per Cent. is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.
OF NEW-YORK.
(ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE No. 84 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company was declared payable on and after the 15th inst. Also an
EXTRA DIVIDEND
OF FIVE PER CENT.
payable at the same time.
The transfer-books will be closed until the 15th inst.
By order of the Board.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
New-York, July 3, 1873.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURG, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:
At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1873.
OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 20, 1873, to July 1, 1873, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 6th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office, on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 28th of June.
The transfer-books will reopen on the 19th of July, at 10 A. M.
C. E. MARVIN, Treasurer.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of (3½) Three and one-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1873.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1873.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., and also an extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per cent., both payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., July 7, 1873.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand. New-York stockholders will obtain their checks at the Fourth National Bank.
M. HATCH, Vice President.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, July 15, 1873, to stockholders of record on July 10, 1873.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July. The transfer-books will be closed from 30th June until morning of 21st July.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent. is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Home, Germania, Lorillard, Fireman's, Star, Adriatic, and others.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.
FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July next, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1873.
Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, chartered by the United States. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
Send for circular.
N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
Third-av., corner of 20th-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 26. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1873.—July interest.—The [illegible] interest at the rate [illegible] per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars [illegible] which has been on deposit for one or more [illegible] previous to July 1, is now payable.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented.
Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The bank is open every day for the receiving and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank No. 58 Bowery, north-west corner of Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, entitled thereto, and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.
Money deposited on or before the 10th July will draw interest from 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
I. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.
Deposits made on or before the 19th of July, draw interest from July 1.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, June 20, 1873.
The Trustees of this bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec. C. D. BAILEY, Treas.
Money deposited here on or before July 20 will draw interest as from July 1.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.
INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.
INTEREST commences on the first of every month following the deposit.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 5 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAEFFER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Assets, $3,135,569 63. Surplus, $238,449 46.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., Junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 602 6th-av., formerly of No. 4 Union-square.—Families, hotels, merchants, mechanics, farmers, and others, are supplied with first-class help of all nationalities. References furnished by the company, and honesty guaranteed.

ALL PERSONS WANTING HELP, AND ALL help wanting situations, call at BOOKMAN'S, No. 355 4th-av. Professed Protestants and all other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed of all nations.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES, HOTELS, BOARDING-houses, private families wishing first-class help of all nationalities, male and female, in any capacity, City or country, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., FORMERLY with Bedell, will be found superior servants, both Protestant and Catholic, City and country; private families, boarding and Summer houses, and hotels supplied immediately.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-ENGLAND desires a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or as governess; would travel as a companion; references exchanged. Address Wilhelmina, Box No. 164 Times Office.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS for all capacities, highly recommended, constantly found at the German Bureau, No. 313 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse.—By a reliable, neat, and tidy young American Protestant girl in a private family; has good City reference; understands her work thoroughly; moderate wages for a good home; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; will go in the country for the Summer if desired; will give very best City reference; present employer can be seen. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to make herself useful; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young French woman; speaks no English; will go for moderate wages; has good references. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress; good City reference. Address M. W., No. 83 Irving-place.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two very respectable young women (sisters) together—one as cook or laundress, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; or will do the work of a house between them; both are thoroughly competent, and have the best of references; either City or country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMbermaid, Waitress, &c.—By two extremely tidy young people, who are highly recommended. Both thoroughly understand their work in every particular and will be generally useful, or do the entire work of a family between them, in city or country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, in a private family; one as first-class cook, other as laundress, and willing to assist with chamber-work if required; willing to go to the country with a family which will return to the City; best City references. Call or address No. 616 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A SMART, CAPable girl, as cook and laundress, or general house-work; will be found a neat, economical and reliable servant; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED PROTESTant woman in a private family, boarding-house or hotel; has good City reference; understands the cooking of meats, games, pastry, &c.; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as a very superior French cook; understands all kinds French, English, and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a first-class pastry cook; would go to a Summer house for the Summer; best City references; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, WHO IS A PROfessional cook for all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, ices, cake, cream, brown gravies, &c.; no objection to the country; either public or private; first-class City references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman in a private family; has unexceptionable references; is willing and obliging; understands cooking in all its various branches; is a good laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, DO ALL kinds of French, German, English cooking; all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, cream, ices, all kinds of nice dishes, splendid puddings; excellent baker; best testimonials; country or City; terms moderate. Apply at No. 338 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A MOST COMPETENT ENGLISH COOK; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, sauces, boning, larding, and desserts of all sorts, ice-creams, jellies, pastries, &c.; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, thirty years of age, with first-class references, as cook, or cook, wash, and iron in a private family; makes excellent bread; can make jellies, preserves, &c.; no objection to the country. Call at No. 199 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a thoroughly competent young woman, who understands all kinds of family cooking; makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastry, &c.; can give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; speaks no English; is a good cook and laundress; has good recommendations. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is [illegible] and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 East 39th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be amply suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. [illegible] 6th-av., first floor. Twenty-nine years established.

[illegible].—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT young American girl, in a store (in Brooklyn); [illegible] bakery preferred; will be found reliable and [illegible] highly recommended. Call at or address No. [illegible], South Brooklyn.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker just disengaged, work in families by the day. Address Mary, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Times Up-town Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, aged forty-[illegible], with excellent City references as to competency, &c. Apply at No. 143 Waverley-place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT and tidy young girl, in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and thorough laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY TIDY SWEDISH Protestant girl; can do plain family cooking well; nice washing and ironing; has no objection to be generally useful in any capacity; will be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, TIDY YOUNG woman, lately landed; has lived out in the old country, and understands what house-work is in all its branches; City or country. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman; speaks no English; will go for moderate wages; is willing to work, and understands plain cooking; good reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 [illegible]-st., [illegible] Hill.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German woman of thirty; speaks French fluently; good seamstress, cut and fit, operate, dress-maker, dress hair or take care of children, or make herself useful; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 338 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; operates on three machines; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has good City references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG CAPABLE YOUNG woman, with excellent City reference for ability and character; does all kinds of French fluting, polishing, puffing, &c.; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fluting and fineries; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A VERY tidy Swedish girl, who will be well recommended; can operate on sewing-machine; will furnish her own, if desired; understands all kinds of sewing well; is very fond and careful of children. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMber-maid and Seamstress, or Nurse.—By a very respectable and highly-recommended English Protestant young woman; good seamstress, cut and fit, operate, dress-make, experienced nurse for young or growing children; good chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 338 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse for infants or growing children; is not above her business; will go for moderate wages; City or country; excellent testimonials for character and ability. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse or care an invalid lady; is a neat sewer and can operate; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE, &c.—TO TAKE CARE OF AN INVALID lady, or to travel or go to the country as companion and attendant on a lady or young ladies. Call on or address Miss Johnston, No. 510 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, FRENCH; speaks a little English and is a good seamstress; thoroughly neat and competent; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 627 6th-av., French Bureau.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG English girl; is a good seamstress and operator; can dress hair well; has several years' City reference; lady to be seen. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO DOES all kinds of dress-making, work in families by the day. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as waitress and chamber-maid; will go to a private boarding-house or private family; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. E. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN [illegible],
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, &c., COOK, OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a respectable, Protestant man and wife; no children; man can take care of and drive horses and do gardening, tend lawn, &c.; wife is a very good cook and laundress, and can do all branches of house-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, COOK, &c.—BY a respectable Swede, aged thirty-two years, married, no children, on a gentleman's place or farm; is an excellent coachman and groom, and good plain gardener; can also do farm-work; wife is a good cook and laundress; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and steady driver; thoroughly understands his duty; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address D. R., Box No. 32 Up-town Times office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (GERMAN;) understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; sober, honest, and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H. Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED thirty-one years, who is a thorough coachman; can drive in City or country; is also a very good groom; will give the best recommendations from last employer, with whom he lived a long time. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business, and is a capable gardener; country; best city reference. Address M. M. S., Box 31 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman; is first-class man in every respect; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 141 West 56th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman or farmer; understands all sorts of stock-raising and crop-growing; best references furnished. Apply to J. S., Box No. 37 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man; fine appearance; thorough coachman, groom, and horseman; careful driver; seven to eight years in his last place; City or country; will make himself useful. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; lived eleven years with one employer, and six years with the last. Can be seen three days by addressing T. B., Box No. 235 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHly understands his business, with three years' reference from his late employers. Apply at Brewster's Carriage repository for two days, 26th-st., cor. [illegible].

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; understands his duties thoroughly; excellent City references. Call or address No. 119 West 23d-st., livery-stable.

GARDENER, &c.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man on a gentleman's place; is a first-class vegetable gardener, understanding the cultivation of fruit and flowers; understands farm work, milking, the care of horses and carriages. Address C. D., Box No. 226 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business, including greenhouses, graperies, vegetables; no objection to take care of horse or cow, if required; has the best of reference as to sobriety; is obliging. Address Gardener, Box No. 241 Times Office.

INVALID'S NURSE, BUTLER, OR WAITER in Private Family.—By an Englishman, aged thirty years, who is an experienced servant in either of the above branches, and has best English and Scotch testimonials for character, capability, &c., having lived in some of the first families. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN OF REFINEMENT as nurse for an invalid gentleman, or as a useful man in a gentleman's house; strictly temperate, trustworthy, and willing to work. Address L. F. L., Box No. 225 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unquestionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address E. G., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER, PORTER, OR ASSISTANT waiter in private family, Summer house or hotel, by a respectable Englishman, aged twenty-five years; is temperate, willing, and industrious. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant man, as a thorough waiter, &c., in a private family; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED—TO sell the original Howe Sewing-machine, in the following territory: New-York City, Jersey City, and Long Island. Liberal terms given both to canvassers and purchasers. Call at No. 30 Bond-st.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the detection of the thief and the return of the property stolen from the Macdougal-street Baptist Church on or about the 3d of July, 1873.
ISAAC CHARLICK, Assistant Treasurer,
No. 27 Vandam-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

[illegible]....Wed., July 16 | Victoria......Sat., Aug. 2
[illegible]....Sat., July 19 | Assyria......Wed., Aug. 6
[illegible]....Wed., July 23 | Castalia......Sat., Aug. 9
[illegible]....Sat., July 26 | Europa......Wed., Aug. 13
[illegible]....Wed., July 30 | Anglia......Sat., Aug. 16

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $85	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK........Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
N. A. CRAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..............SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GAELIC..............SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Scotia, Wednesday, July 16 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19
*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23 | Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30 | Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6 | Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13 |

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..............$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL (Eng.) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, as follows:

LAPLAND, Jones..............Wednesday, July 16
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper..............Wednesday, Aug. 6
[illegible]..............Wednesday, Aug. 16
[illegible]..............Wednesday, Aug. 27
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAM-SHIP LAPLAND, OF THE Great Western Steam-ship line, will sail for Bristol, England, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at noon, from Pier No. 13 East River. There are a few desirable state-rooms disengaged.

Apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont....Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE..........Surmont....Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE..........Danre....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT..........Lemarie....Saturday, Sept. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman..July 16, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman..........July 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..........July 30, 9:30 A. M.
..........Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
..........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, Thomas..........Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, Webster..........Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Bragg....Thursday, July 17, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60, $80, $100, currency. Steerage, $29 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, July 15.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir..............July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh..............Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum..............Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families of gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..............July 12
GLAMORGAN..............July 30
PEMBROKE..............Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN..............Sept. 10

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS

First Cabin..............$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..............$55 currency.
Steerage..............$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 22.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. Griffin, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. Austin, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 30th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

ZODIAC, Capt. Chapin, TUESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Crenshaw, THURSDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. Crowell, Wednesday, July 16.
CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, on Saturday, July 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela.
ARIEL, Capt. Jones, July 19.
For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla.
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. Porter, July 30.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..............July 17
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)..............July 24
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)..............July 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

EUROPEAN TRAVELERS WILL FIND Trunks for state-rooms and Continental travel, Chairs and rugs for the steamers, &c., at JOHN CATTNACH'S, No. 736 Broadway, near Astor-place, (removed from corner of Broadway and Wall-st.)

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 9th...7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th...3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 10th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th...8:00 A. M.	Friday, 11th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 12th...8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 12th...3:00 P. M.
Monday, 14th...11:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th...12:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th...1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th...7:30 A. M.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 14th...7:00 A. M.	Monday, 14th...11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th...12:00 M.
Wednesday, 16th...8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th...1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...2:00 P. M.
Friday, 18th...10:00 A. M.	Friday, 18th...2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...12:00 M.	Saturday, 19th...4:00 P. M.
Sunday, 20th...7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 20th...3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 20th...6:30 P. M.	

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Bayles' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:20, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M.; 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M.; and 6:40 A. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M.; and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M.; via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South, will be opened for travel.

Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 8:50 A. M., (daily, except Sunday,) with new Pullman parlor-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:20 P. M.; Washington, 5:45 P. M., connecting for all points South.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 8:20 P. M., (daily,) with new Pullman palace sleeping-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:35 A. M.; Washington, 6 A. M., making close connections for all points South.

For full information, through tickets, sleeping and parlor-car tickets, and baggage-checks, apply at the following offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway.
No. 1 Astor House, No. 271 Broadway.
No. 435 Broadway, No. 8 Battery-place,
Depot, foot of Desbrosses-st.,
Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st.

Ask for tickets via "Pennsylvania Air-Line."

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1873.
MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH, Executors.
H. B. FRENCH,
LOUIS FRENCH,
f3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST SIMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ABRAHAM SIMON, Executor.
ap7-law6mM*

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS!!!

CLEARING-OUT PRICES!!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

BOYS' HATS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 60c., and 75c.
MISSES' AND LADIES' HATS, 5c., 10c., 25c. up.
HAIR HATS, 50c., 55c. up.
FLORIDA HATS, 60c., 75c., 90c. up.

Our Trimmed Stock of Hats and Bonnets,

CLEARING AT 40 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

SUITS AND UNDER-GARMENTS BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, AND 311½ GRAND-ST., NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

CHEAPEST OFFERING THIS SEASON.

6c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., 13c., 15c., 20c., 25c. up per yard.

GUIPURE LACES, LLAMA SHAWLS AND SACQUES CLEARING.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, AND 311½ GRAND-ST., NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

SASH RIBBONS!!

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

6-inch wide ALL SILK BLACK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 69c. per yard.
7-inch wide ALL SILK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 85c. per yard.
COLORED SASH RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 65c., 75c., 85c., and 95c. per yard.
GREATEST BARGAINS THIS SEASON IN RIBBONS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, AND 311½ GRAND-ST., NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

17½C. FINE WHITE MATTING.—RED Check, Fancy and Coir Matting, Carpets, Cloths, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, 20th and 21st sts. IMPORTED styles. Full line. NEW CUTTING and BASTING. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1873, for the construction, including materials, of either one or both of two iron steam sloops-of-war, of about 450 tons measurement. Plans and specifications in detail for the hulls may be seen and examined at this Bureau, and at the Commandant's office at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Charlestown; and plans and specifications for the steam machinery may be seen and examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and at the navy-yards above stated, on and after the 1st of July next.

Proposals will also be received at the same time, and under the same conditions, for the construction, including materials, of the hulls, complete for sea service, of either or both of the iron vessels mentioned above, separate from the steam machinery.

The vessels must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel or vessels be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct in seven months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessels.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The department reserves the right to accept either form of proposal, or to reject any or all of them, as in its opinion the public interest requires.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 8th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE,
NO. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, ROOM NO. 8,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned at this office, until WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1873, at 3 P. M., for the erection of bulkhead and pier at the new boarding station, Clifton, Staten Island. Specifications for the same may be seen at the office daily, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., at which time they will be opened in the presence of bidders.

All proposals must be indorsed as follows: "To the Commissioners of Quarantine: Proposal for erecting Bulkhead and Pier at Clifton, Staten Island."

The right is reserved to reject any bids not deemed consistent with the interests of the State.
W. L. B. STEARS,
DAVID W. JUDD,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners of Quarantine.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO CITY
WATER WORKS, NO. 20 WEST SWAN-ST.,
BUFFALO, July 9, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 9 A. M., for completing the new Tunnel for the Buffalo City Water Works under the Niagara River, and building an Inlet Pier at the termination of said tunnel.

Plans and specifications may be examined at this office, on or after Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1873.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
C. J. WELLS,
P. S. MARSH,
JAMES RYAN,
Water Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR RUBBER HOSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st. until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for furnishing 2,000 feet of 2½-inch rubber-lined linen hose, Allen's couplings, with New-York thread.

For particulars see the City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Public Works until the 22d day of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing 200 TONS OF PIG-LEAD.
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

For particulars see the City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st., until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for building an engine-house at Carmansville.

For particulars see the City Record.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 12, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN WASHINGTON and Georgetown Harbors, D. C., will be received until noon of Aug. 11, 1873, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office of the Erie Railway, New-York City, until noon of MONDAY, July 21, for the grading and masonry of the second track between the following points:

From Narrowsburg to Lordville, thirty-one miles, Delaware Division.

From Erwin's to Rathboneville, ten and one-half miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Somebody's to Canisteo, nine miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Hornellsville to Burns, eight miles, Buffalo Division.

The work will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and bids will be received for one or more sections.

Blanks for proposals and specifications may be obtained of:

Mr. R. W. Ware, Resident Engineer Delaware Division, Hancock.

Mr. W. B. Coffin, Resident Engineer Susquehanna Division, Elmira.

Mr. W. F. Merrill, Resident Engineer Buffalo Division, Buffalo.

Who will also furnish such further information as may be required.

The work to be completed in ninety (90) days from the awarding of the contract. The company reserves the right of rejecting any or all bids.
O. CHANUTE,
Chief Engineer.
Approved:
P. H. WATSON, President.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY,
COURT-HOUSE, July 7, 1873.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARMORIES AND Drill-rooms of the Board of Supervisors invite proposals for carpenters' and masons' work required in the completion of the alterations of the southerly end of Centre Market, on the corner of Centre and Grand sts., to prepare the same for an armory. Specifications can be obtained at the Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors.

Bids will be received for each of the above-named (carpenter or mason-work) separate or together, until the 21st day of July, 1873, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all such proposals.

Supervisor PETER KEHR,
Supervisor JOHN REILLY,
Supervisor O. P. C. BILLINGS,
Supervisor PATRICK LYSAGHT,
Supervisor S. V. R. COOPER,
Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Proposals, with samples, will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until TUESDAY, July 22, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing six hundred (600) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

For particulars see the City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS, PAINTING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, at the office of the clerk of the Board of Education, for the repairs, painting and alterations of buildings, furniture, and heating apparatus required, and to be done during vacation. For particulars see the City Record.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM NO. 31,
ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of Dykes in the Hudson River, near Albany, will be received until noon of Aug. 11, 1873.

For further information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New-York.—GEORGE H. STAYNOR, plaintiff, against WILLIAM N. MARCUS, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, William N. Marcus: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from the 14th day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 26, 1873.
JOSEPH B. FLANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1873.
JOSEPH B. FLANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je9-law6wM*

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.—COMPLAINT Served.—Supreme Court, County of Albany.—LEVI MOORE, plaintiff, against REBECCA ALEXANDER, David Alexander, husband of Rebecca Alexander, George Canaday, Catherine Canaday, wife of George Canaday, Morits Denkenspiel, Josephene F. Denkenspiel, wife of Morits Denkenspiel, Valentine C. Shiel, Levi Case, Areli G. Hull, Emily C. Hull, wife of Areli G. Hull, John V. Mattison, Martha D. Burnett, and John Doe, Richard Roe, and others, defendants, unknown to the plaintiff, and who have an interest in or lien upon the mortgaged premises set forth in the complaint, and whose places of residence are unknown to plaintiff.—Amended summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint of the plaintiff herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, on the 14th day of June, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 75 State-street, Albany, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
GREENE & DREYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 75 State-street, Albany, N. Y.
je14-law6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New-York.—FLORENCE W. DE J. LOPEZ, plaintiff, against MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 78 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1873.
PORTER, LOWREY & SOREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Broadway,
New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1873.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1873. PORTER, LOWREY & SOREN,
je9-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS AND TILING,

Superior to anything offered in this City; also, monuments, head-stones, counters, and wainscoting; fine selections at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—IN LONG ISLAND SOUND, JULY 10, 1873, a lot of TIMBER. Inquire of GEORGE S. TOWNSEND, No. 388 South-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY,
COURT-HOUSE, July 7, 1873.

THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND Stationery of the Board of Supervisors hereby caution all printers and stationers from performing any work or supplying any articles unless the requisition for the same has been made to the said Committee and signed and authorized by a majority of the same. No bill will be audited by the Board unless these requirements are strictly complied with.

Supervisor GEORGE KOCH,
Supervisor S. V. R. COOPER,
Supervisor JOHN REILLY,
Supervisor JOHN J. MORRIS,
Supervisor RICHARD FLANAGAN,
Committee on Printing and Stationery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to CURE the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in ten days, and work the horse every day, and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by saddlery hardware dealers and harness-makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD COMPANY, Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, &c. HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON, N. Y.

Good rooms can be had on reasonable terms.
Apply or address,
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

CHITTENANGO
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, New-York. Access via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango station. First-class HOTEL and furnished COTTAGES now open. L. L. BRITTON, late of Everett House, proprietor. Illustrated circular, with terms, routes, &c., of C. H. OLIVER, 1 Park-place.

MONTOWESE HOUSE,
BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCALF.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, fifty miles from New-York City, on Schooley Mountain range, 1,200 feet above the ocean level; lake 10 miles long, 3 miles wide; good boating, fishing, and bathing; via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hopatcong Station; the steam-boat Stella will convey guests to the house.
WAINWRIGHT HAMILTON,
Proprietor.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

GLEN MITCHELL HOTEL, SARATOGA.—Lovely drives, walks, and scenery; splendid trotting park adjoining the extensive hotel grounds; fresh breezes; no mosquitoes; elegantly furnished rooms and an unexceptionable cuisine; one and a half miles from Saratoga villa; stabling first class; omnibuses and carriages to all trains.
MITCHELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG Island—Two cottages, containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middlebush, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

CROMWELLS—ERIE RAILWAY, TWO HOURS from New-York; more rooms now ready. Address
CROMWELLS LAKE HOUSE,
Highland Mills, N. Y.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J., is now open for company.
D. A. CROWELL.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD.—AMONG THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, at Westhill, Greene County, N. Y., parties can obtain desirable board at $1 per day; fine views, good table, plenty milk, berries, fresh vegetables, &c. Address or apply to ROBERT H. BARR, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT GERMANTOWN, N. Y., near Hudson River Depot; beautiful scenery and healthy; good board may be obtained at reasonable rates. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER,
Proprietor of Mountain View House.

LONG BRANCH.—A FEW MORE DESIRABLE rooms to let, with first-class board, at the Sea View Cottage, between Adams Express Office and Bishop Simpson's cottage. Inquire at the premises or at No. 149 4th-av., in the real estate office.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE AMONG the Catskills, may be had after July 17, by applying to O. R. BORTHWICK,
Cornwallville, Green County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT AMENIA, N. Y., EIGHTY-five miles from City, via Harlem Railroad; charming Summer house; fine location, good board, plenty room for children. S. T. FROST, Proprietor.

BOARD—CONVENIENT TO CITY; ALSO AT SARAtoga Springs; terms low. Particulars and address obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

BOARD—ONE MILE WEST OF CATSKILL; PRIvate family, airy location, fine views, pleasant walks and drives. Address S. ROOT, Catskill, N. Y.

BOARD—ON THE HUDSON.—TWO LARGE ROOMS; magnificent river view; everything first-class. Address Box No. 297, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SUITE OF NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, convenient for light housekeeping; also, elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without board, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th-av., Everett Library Rooms.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, corner of South 5th-av.; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF two grown persons, three children, nurse, and coachman, desires first-class board in a private family only; mountain air requisite. Address, with full particulars, J. H. L., Post-office Box No. 5,687, New-York City.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS

NEW AND SECOND HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M'M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

A $125 BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANOforte, stool, &c., modern improvements, fully guaranteed, magnificent 7⅓-octave, agraffe, rosewood, overstrung Goldsmith piano-forte; immense sacrifice.
GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

ZERO REFRIGERATORS, WATER, SARAtoga, and Newport Coolers, Ice-Cream Freezers, Sanitary-Room Coolers. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Get book. Refrigerators repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,

in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.

The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN COLLINS.
MONDAY, JULY 14, 1873.

EVENING AT 8,
The Irish Comedian and Vocalist Mr.
JOHN COLLINS,
in the Irish drama of
RORY O'MORE,
and comedietta of
HIS LAST LEGS,
with efficient cast.
MONDAY, July 21,
in his new drama of

AFTERNOON AT 2,
First time of the
charming artiste,
Miss
FLORENCE NOBLE,
in the emotional drama,
entitled
SHADOW BROOK;
Or, A DAUGHTER'S OATH.
MR. J. J. WALLACK,
ERIN A'CHORRA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING,
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,287 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,287 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Commence July 4, and continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.
JOHN HOEY, President.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING Banks, on TUESDAY, July 15, on the favorite steam-boat MONITOR, Capt. M. SHERMAN, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:25 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents. Fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. Music by Geo. Schiebel.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, and other groves. Apply to J. & E. MYERS,
corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

AMALIENBERG CASTLE, VALLEY OF THE MURG,
GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

Under the patronage of H. R. H. the Grand Duchess of Baden.

Dr. HEDLER receives at the above address a limited number of young American gentlemen, who are desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of German and French from native professors, or of pursuing their other studies. Elementary and complete instruction is given in English, History, Geography, and in all branches of Mathematics. Amalienberg is beautifully and healthily situated in the Valley of the Murg, on the border of the Black Forest, at an hour's distance from Baden.

Divine service is celebrated in the Chapel adjoining the Castle.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Mr. PITT COOKE, of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., who has kindly consented to answer inquiries respecting the establishment.

Highest references in America and Europe.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.

The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.

LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR,
JOHN MACNIE,
Principals.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on
THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1837.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, and Assistants of Schools, and others, who desire creditable and lucrative employment during their Summer vacation will please address the undersigned, who will advise them of the most important LITERARY, SCHOLASTIC, PHILOSOPHIC, HISTORIC, and BIOGRAPHICAL enterprises ever undertaken in this country.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN THE INstruction of children would like to take charge of two little girls, for the year or a shorter period, at her home in a beautiful village on Long Island Sound, where they would have the advantages of sea-bathing and kind care; highest references. Call on or address immediately Miss JAY, No. 250 West 49th-st.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York. Personal application preferred.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, (no extras,) pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

$2 50.—WRITING, 24 LESSONS; BOOKkeeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling. PAINE'S COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery; Up-town College, Broadway, corner 33d-st. Vacation pupils received. Ladies' department.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATIcal teacher of many years' experience, faithful and eminently capable, desires an engagement; would form a partnership or establish a school in a good locality. Address A. M., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

WANTED—A LADY OF SUPERIOR QUALIFICAtions and experience as resident teacher of the English branches in a school. Address with references, SCHOOL, No. 820 5th-av.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

FORT LEE—HIGH BRIDGE—ROCKAWAY BEACH.

THE PLEASURES AND PERILS OF STEAMBOAT TRAVEL.

The time-table published by the people who run the Fort Lee boats on Sundays seems to be a pleasant little fiction. The actual time of running is dependent on the amount of live freight present. For instance, the Pleasant Valley was supposed to start at 1 P. M. yesterday, and another boat at 2. But 1 o'clock being the hour at which the public which might choose Fort Lee as a Sunday resort would be likely to dine, the Pleasant Valley considerately waited till some few minutes after 2. By that hour, a proper number of excursionists having arrived—the number being enough to crowd the boat, so that it seemed not another could come aboard—she steamed off from the Spring-street wharf, and stood away for the foot of Twenty-third-street. There, to the amazement of those who had not previous experience in these matters, appeared another large crowd of excursionists, who evidently expected to add themselves to the number already aboard the boat. No sooner did she touch the wharf than dozens of them swarmed over her sides, and it required quite a struggle to get room to put out the gang-plank. When this was done they came with a rush—Jaunty-aired youths in paper shirt fronts, with amazing pins in them, and cheap cigars in their mouths; work-girls and servants in finery as profuse as their limited means would allow; fathers of families, with their wives and all the little olive branches; Germans and citizens of Celtic origin, and representatives of sunny Italy, who appropriately bore with them the several instruments of harmony wherewith they beguiled the voyage up the river. It was a wonder where all this crowd could possibly be stowed on the boat, but somehow they found places. At the landing-place, from which the Pleasant Valley is named, she disgorged a large portion of the packed crowd, which immediately resolved itself into its individual parts, and streamed off in the direction of the several lager-beer saloons which were partially visible up the bluff. But when the boat stopped at Fort Lee the remainder of the crowd appeared as large as if there had been no previous disembarkation. Like a horse-car, the carrying capacity of the Pleasant Valley was evidently of the most elastic character. There appeared to be always room for one more. Probably on that trip she carried 1,000 passengers. The question was, what all these people would do with themselves when they were landed, and what the many other people who had been landed before them had been doing. The solution of the problem appeared in the numerous lager-beer establishments which pleasantly diversified the green and rugged face of the bluff, and offered refreshments to the thirsty crowd. Lager was clearly the central point of all the amusements. The entire population of the place seemed to be composed of those who had lager to sell and those who wanted it to drink. Of course there were other attractions—besides those of nature—which had been provided, mainly with a view to increase the consumption of the staple article. One of the saloons boasted a piano, whereon a forlorn-looking youth of German aspect, played accompaniments to comic songs sung by a young gentleman with a large nose, who was evidently on as good terms with himself as he was with his audience. Other music was provided by the itinerant musicians before mentioned, who repaired to the groves and set up dancing parties. Swings rigged to the trees were extremely popular with both sexes of excursionists; shooting-galleries were also much patronized, and Copenhagen found some few advocates, but even the osculatory rewards attached to it failed to render the game lively enough to be popular. The woods everywhere swarmed with the crowds of people who had come out to enjoy the country and the lager. If noble views had any attraction for them, certainly Fort Lee would be all they could desire. The view from the verge of the bluff overlooking the broad river is magnificent, but it would be well for the admirers of nature to choose some other day than Sunday for seeing it. The numbers of the visitors had scarcely diminished at 6 o'clock, when the last boat but one was to return. This proved to be the Pleasant Valley again. Here the tone of affairs somewhat changed. The crowding of the boat on her up trip had simply been inconvenient, not dangerous. Now she left the wharf so packed and jammed that, even with that load, it was scarcely safe for her to go out. But it seemed that the crowd was capable of still closer packing, for, when the boat reached Pleasant Valley dock, another hundred or two people were taken aboard. The decks were now so densely crowded that it became almost impossible to move; the boat rolled heavily as the wind caught her, and the lee guards skimmed the surface of the water, or dipped under, constantly. In this way the run was made down to Shady Side dock, where the boat actually put in for more passengers still. "Clear the way for another load," shouted the Captain, as he struggled to open a way to put out the gang-plank and collect the fares of the new comers. A few of the passengers now got frightened and left; but this had little effect on the unthinking crowd, whose only thought was to get home. They came aboard and found standing room somewhere, and the boat left. Getting down to near Twenty-third street, where the river widens and is more exposed to the wind, waves struck the heavily laden boat and made her roll so deeply that a general alarm was spread among the passengers, though they, generally, kept very quiet. It was simply owing to this orderly conduct, that the boat arrived at her dock without accident. A fight did occur, but luckily it was stopped before it had spread much excitement among the passengers. Had any sudden rush occurred, just as will happen and does happen so often in a crowd so dense as to be uncontrollable, the boat must inevitably have gone over. It may be imagined what would be the effect of a sudden panic among a dense crowd of people—men, women, and children—of the class which would be likely to go on such Sunday excursions as these. Not accustomed or trained to self restraint, or to that control which always gives some degree of calmness in danger, and not a few partially intoxicated, a panic must have cost many lives. If anything of the kind had really taken place it would have been simply murder, nothing else. When the boat reached Twenty-third-street, much to everybody's relief, the writer sought the Captain, who, with the cash-box under his arm, was watching the stream of people pouring off the boat. The following conversation took place:

"Do you usually carry as many passengers as this, Captain?"

"Well, no Sir. We have a rather large crowd to-night. We didn't have so many last Sunday, but we had more on the Fourth."

"Never have any accidents?"

"No, Sir. We're rather careful; make the landings carefully; go along easily. She rolls a little, but comes up all right."

"It would be a bad accident if one did happen?"

"Yes, I know; I know that."

All it requires to make one of the worst of accidents, is for just as large a crowd as was on the Pleasant Valley yesterday, to have a few more intoxicated men in it than luckily was the case then. With this reckless element, which may be reasonably looked for on a Sunday excursion-boat, it will be a miracle if the vessel is not capsized, or something as bad happen.

HIGH BRIDGE.

There are several ways of going to High Bridge, which spans the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, or Harlem River, at the reservoir. The most popular are by the boats, which start from Peck-slip; the Third-avenue cars, and the Eighth-avenue cars. The latter is patronized exclusively by the west-siders, who find it more convenient to ride to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and through it to Harlem Bridge, whence four boats start every hour for High Bridge, than to cross town to the slip and do the trip altogether by water, which, after all, is liked best by the majority. Going to Harlem Bridge on Sunday is somewhat different from doing the same on any other day in the week. Every vehicle and boat is crammed, so that more make the journey in discomfort than in satisfaction. In the cars only those who were fortunate enough to get in below Fourteenth-street have much chance of a seat. Each entry above that point generally has to stand. On the boats there are never seats enough for the passengers, although there is no reason why there should not be camp-stools enough for all. But it is not the trip to Harlem that is remarkable; the queer things are found at the bridge first, and, more frequently, afterward up the river. As you alight from the cars or land from the boats, a Babel of voices salutes the ear, informing you on every side "that this, right here, is the first boat for High Bridge." Men with outstretched warning hands and stentorian shouts indicate three different ways to get "that first boat," so that people are puzzled which to believe, and hesitate for a quarter of an hour before they move to either. When at length the little steamer is reached, she is found to be too small to accommodate half those crowded through the gangway to her decks. There are four of these boats—the Water Lily, Tiger Lily, Catlin, and Birbeck. The two last are mere tow-boats. Yesterday each of these vessels was loaded with human beings until she sank to the guards every time her restless freight moved to either side through curiosity. It was the same thing all day, and grew worse at night, when the thousands that had been transported, every trip, to High Bridge, from early morning until sunset, thronged the frail decks and strove to push their way on board the returning boats. The steamers were so dangerously filled from stem to stern that several ladies and wise people preferred waiting later, until they could go down to Harlem in comparative safety. Roughs, who were numerous, caused much alarm by their reckless behavior in rushing on board of the little steamers as they were about to leave the dock on their homeward passage, and making them careen guards and lower gunwales go under more than once. The women and children shrieked with terror whenever this happened, and even men felt nervous. On one occasion, just after the gang-plank was pushed ashore to let the people land, some young men jumped on it while a few young girls were passing to the wharf. The added weight broke the plank and all fell to the dock, instead of overboard, as they might have done, but that the tide was high and the steamer close to the dock.

The foregoing are grave inconveniences attending a trip to High Bridge, with the adjoining hills and woods, which are well worth visiting for the fresh air and beauties found there. From the riverside the visitor toils up the steep ascent to the hotels and seats embowered in the woods, and the bridge which runs from summit to summit of Manhattan Island and West Chester. Along this, which was swept by a strong breeze yesterday, moved a continual stream of gaily-attired humanity. The landing is on the Westchester County side; but the sights and general attractions are on Manhattan. Therefore the crowd wended thither and invariably climbed to the Reservoir, whence they obtained a view of New York and its surrounding attainable only at this point. The groves, shady nooks and rocky sides of the river were dotted here and there by private picnic parties, and the summer hotels, of which there are a few, did a flourishing trade. But after all, notwithstanding its beauties and attractions, High-bridge on Sunday is not the kind of place for quiet people to visit.

FAR ROCKAWAY.

Among the many pleasant Sunday excursions from the City, none is more enjoyable than that to Far Rockaway. Those who wish to spend the entire day at this charming sea-side retreat, and are content with a good, plain hotel dinner, can start by the train which leaves Hunter's Point at 9:45 A. M., and can remain in Rockaway until 6 P. M., arriving in New-York at a seasonable hour. Persons who delight in dining at home can also suit themselves, by having an early dinner, and taking the 1:30 P. M. train, which gives them an opportunity of spending over three hours at the sea-side. In addition to its sea-bathing facilities, which are unsurpassed, Rockaway has the additional attraction of good sailing, fishing, and shooting. Its magnificent salt-water bathing has made this pleasant village by the Atlantic a popular resort with the middle and business classes, who spend the season there just as enjoyably, though perhaps not as luxuriously, as their more aristocratic neighbors in Long Branch. Those who prefer surf-bathing can plunge into the breakers, which tumble in for miles and miles on the beautiful, level beach of Hog Island, which forms a natural breakwater, while still-water bathing can be enjoyed in the creek which divides the island from Long Island. Good sail-boats are always in attendance, and a few hours spent on the water will amply repay the trouble. Rockaway has advanced considerably within the last few years, and the present season has been marked by the introduction of many improvements, in the hotels as well as in the private residences. Mulry's United States Hotel, which is, undoubtedly, the best establishment of the kind in the place, standing as it does on a splendid elevation, immediately over the broad Atlantic, of which it commands a magnificent view, has undergone extensive alterations and improvements since last year. A new dining-room, billiard-room, additional bedrooms and an observatory have been added to the old structure, and the private passage connecting with the hotel-dock and ferry-boats has been newly laid out. A French cook has made his appearance in the culinary department and is kept busily occupied on Sundays, supplying the wants of thousands of hungry New-Yorkers. The Pavilion, Ocean, Surf, Mott's and other hotels, situated further inland, and consequently not so largely patronized as the United States, all have a goodly number of guests, and are in full blast for the Summer season. The one ice-cream saloon of the place, the great centre of attraction for the ladies, has been completely renovated, and looks cool and inviting in the heat of the day. The cottages are nearly all occupied, and the residences of the regular *habitués*—many of them prominent business men in the City—have been put in order for the season.

It was feared that the running of Sunday trains, commenced last Summer, would be the means of bringing a large number of the New-York roughs to Rockaway, which would speedily reduce it to a level with Coney Island, and render it untenable for respectable persons. Owing to some fortunate circumstances, however, such has not been the case, and although the number of persons who gladly avail themselves of the Sunday excursions is very large, there is a marked absence, so far, of the rowdy element which reigns supreme on Coney Island. The Rockaway Sunday excursionists consist mainly of respectable citizens who wish to spend a quiet Sunday and like to find a good hotel, or of business men running down to spend the day with their families who have gone there for the season. The trains were crowded yesterday with excursionists, many of whom carried cold dinners with them, to be eaten in one of the many beautiful spots in the vicinity of Rockaway. The railroad drive of an hour, through some of the pleasantest portions of Long Island is in itself a recreation, which would be thoroughly enjoyable if the railroad company could only be persuaded to look after the cleanliness of the cars, which are old and filthy, and put on a few additional vehicles, so that the ladies could be accommodated with seats. On reaching the depot at Rockaway a rush was made for the hotels and ferries, and the sail-boats used for ferriage, which are built more for convenience than elegance, were soon crowded with living freights. The bathing-ground was at once taken possession of, and in a few minutes hundreds of bathers were eagerly rushing to plunge head-foremost into the roaring breakers. The usual amusing incidents in connection with the lady bathers, many of whom, too timid to advance, struggled violently to escape from the custody of their male companions, who held them pitilessly in the face of each roaring breaker, were for the thousandth time enacted, to the intense delight of the spectators lining the beach. Several new bathing establishments have been erected this season to accommodate the increased number of visitors. Those gentlemen bathers who patronize Rockaway, and have been accustomed to frequent that portion of the beach known as "the Point," where, unobserved, they have enjoyed their bath free from the incumbrances of costumes, will be glad to learn that an enterprising individual has erected a number of bathing-boxes for the accommodation of visitors, which are eagerly availed of, such accommodation having been much needed. After enjoying a good surf bath, the excursionists amused themselves according to their respective tastes. Some strolled along the beach scanning through their glasses the smooth sheet of water spreading out before them, and endeavoring to trace the outlines of the different passing vessels, or gazed intently in the direction of the Navesink Highlands, looming up far away in the distance. Others formed themselves into parties, and went for an hour's sail in the creek, or scattered themselves through the woods, gathering berries. Those who wished to spend the afternoon quietly seated themselves on the hotel piazzas, where the gentlemen smoked and the ladies read while breathing the fresh, bracing air of the ocean. So passed the time until the hour for leaving arrived, when all returned to the City, quietly and respectably, much pleased with the day's excursion, which had passed off pleasantly, without accident or annoyance. The bathing was splendid, the water having lost the intense coldness of the previous Sunday and resumed the temperature natural to the middle of July. The trip to Rockaway Beach, within four miles of Far Rockaway, by steamer, is also a most agreeable one, and affords an opportunity of enjoying some capital fishing and surf bathing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

The American Institute of Instruction closed its session at Concord, N. H., on Thursday evening. The President of the institute reviewed the proceedings of the session and declared that the occasion had been one of rare enjoyment and profit, and he was followed in brief speeches by quite a number of other gentlemen. Mr. Chan. Laisun, the Chinese Commissioner of Education, occupied a half hour in an address on the educational system of his country. After remarking that everybody in China aspired to an education, and that school-books were much cheaper than in any other country, he concluded as follows: "Before the Chinese Government have instructed her best youths and sent them to this country to make their education wider. Your education may go east to China, to Cochin China, to Tartary, and I hope it will. This meeting gives me an idea how to instruct my one hundred and twenty pupils and give them a new light." Mr. Hammond, of Monson, Mass., stated that the Chinese Government had expended a million and a half of dollars to send off their choicest intellects to this country for an education. There are already ninety here, and thirty more are coming in a few weeks to remain fifteen years. Japan has also sent some three hundred for the same purpose, and in Europe there are now about one thousand. This, he said is the greatest educational fact of the age. After singing the doxology to the tune of "Old Hundred," the session of the Institute came to a close.

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.

The fifteenth annual Fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society will be held at Waverley, between Elizabeth and Newark, commencing on Tuesday, Sept. 16, and continuing four days. The annual catalogues have been issued, and preparations are making for it in various parts of the State. The Spring Trotting meeting was held a week or two since, and there have been several private displays since. During the fair the usual premiums, amounting to over $3,000, will be given for the best exhibitions of speed, including a special one for horses that may beat 2:25. Premiums are also offered for breeding stock, plants, agricultural implements and the best domestic-made wine, cider, beer, ale, lager and porter. Gold medals are to be given to the best steam fire engines of the first and second classes respectively, and a medal for the best specimen of apprentice labor in either of the branches of the mechanic arts. Special premiums of $50 each are offered for the best plans of dwelling-houses—one not to cost over $1,000, and another not to exceed $1,500, as cheap homes for working men and the laboring classes generally. The sum of $25 is to be given for the best report of the exhibition and $15 for the best essay on barnyard manure. All these are practical matters, and the New-Jersey Society, under the management of its new President, Hon. Amos Clark, Jr., will endeavor to make the State exhibition of 1873 superior to any of its predecessors.

The Newark Industrial Exhibition, which attracted much attention last year from its fine display of the manufactures of that busy city, is to be opened on Sept. 1. The rink has been purchased, an efficient board of directors chosen, headed by ex-Gov. Ward and ex-Mayor Peddie, and every preparation is making to render the exhibition better than ever before, embracing a wide range of articles, and commending itself to every artisan, inventor, manufacturer, machinist, or producer.

FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK—THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TUNNEL.

The progress of the work of sinking the railroad tracks on Fourth-avenue is anxiously watched by residents and property-owners along the line of this much-needed improvement. The present grade of the cross streets, from Forty-fifth-street, the northern extremity of the Grand Central Depot, up to Forty-eighth-street, inclusive, will not be altered. The latter street is crossed by a road and foot bridge, the intermediate streets are crossed by foot-bridges only. From Forty-eighth to Fifty-sixth-street the roadway will be open, with, however, foot or road bridges at every street crossing. From Fifty-sixth-street to Sixty-eighth-street, and from Seventy-second-street to Eightieth-street, the railroad will be covered with brick arches on iron girders, to form the roofing. For light and ventilation there will be openings in every block, 20 feet by 150 in extent. Thence north to Ninety-sixth-street, the tunnel will be in part rock and in part brick, and will have roof-openings of 6 feet in diameter at intervals of 40 feet apart. From Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Fifteenth-street the railroad will be carried on a viaduct; transverse streets will run underneath the viaduct, which will be of handsome stone-work. Every archway will be divided into three sections, one central carriage way, with a flagged way for foot-passengers on either side. This viaduct will be surmounted by a massive granite parapet wall, coped with granite, all of which will be anchored by means of iron dowels into the main wall, which precaution will render this portion of the track, otherwise open to risk, perfectly secure, even should a train leave the rail. From One Hundred and Fifteenth-street to Harlem Bridge the roadway will be depressed, but will be defended by retaining walls with parapets coped and built in granite. All open spaces will be protected by ornamental iron palisades two feet nine inches in height. The street bridges will be ornate iron-work, the carriage bridges will be the full width of the street, and the foot bridges will be twelve feet wide.

From the Great Central Depot the grade remains level as far as Forty-eighth-street, thence to Fifty-seventh-street it descends from 35 feet to 66 feet per mile, when it runs level to about Sixtieth-street, thence descends 24 feet per mile to Sixty-sixth-street, thence 40 feet per mile to Seventieth-street, then level for one block, again descending 22 feet per mile to Seventy-third-street, onward level for another block to descend 53 feet per mile up to Eighty-sixth-street, when the present grade will be preserved to One Hundred and Fifth-street, after which the grade will descend 40 feet per mile north to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, falling to 12½ feet per mile until it reaches One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street; there it ascends 26⅔ feet per mile until the road reaches One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, where the new and existing grades coincide.

The work of taking down the old tunnel is by no means a light one, for so firm and compact is the masonwork that every blast exploded brings down a solid mass. This débris is valueless, the cement adhering so closely to the bricks as to render them useless for building. This tunnel, which ran from Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-first-street, and which is rapidly coming down, will have its road-bed depressed fourteen feet below its present level to reduce it to the necessary level. The old rock tunnel ran from Ninety-first-street to Ninety-fourth-street; the new rock tunnel will run from Ninetieth-street to about Ninety-sixth-street. The old tunnel accommodated two lines of railway. The new tunnel will afford like accommodation, but will be supplemented with two other tunnels, one on either side, each eighteen feet in the clear, provided with railroad tracks, to be ready to continue the new freight-track, shortly to be laid from Chicago to New-York. These three tunnels will be connected by drifts at distances of 20 feet apart, which will be used for the three-fold purposes of light, ventilation, and safety to the laborers at work in these tunnels. The work in the western tunnel is being driven forward by hand and horse-power, while the eastern tunnel is being excavated by the use of the air-drill. There is no cessation of labor in these tunnels, fresh gangs of men relieve one another, day and night, and thus the works are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The Rock Tunnel has one shaft at Ninety-third-street, now sunk to the level of the new roadway. Northward this tunnel is open 175 feet; southward, 100 feet. Seven air-drills are at work in this space, and the loosened rock is piled up on tiny construction-cars, which are run on a tramway to the mouth of the shaft, where car and load are taken to the surface on a vertical railroad. This stone will be used chiefly for ballasting and for concrete, for both of which purposes it will be steam-crushed.

The first contract for this work was signed Aug. 1, 1872. It embraced the ground from Forty-fifth to Forty-ninth-street, and is almost completed. The second contract, which reaches from Seventy-ninth-street to Harlem Bridge, was commenced Dec. 1, 1872, and is in rapid progress. The third contract is from Forty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth-street, and was commenced on Jan. 17, 1873, and is being worked upon as closely as the nature of the ground will admit. The contractors are wealthy men, and have now in their employ fully 2,000 men, including day and night gangs. The street archways will be built exclusively of brown sandstone, which is very dense, and is now quarried from the neighborhood of New-Haven. The copings and parapet walls are to be of granite brought from the quarries close to New-London. The gneiss rock, found at Hartsdale, Westchester County, will be used for a portion of the walls, while the arches will be built of red brick, burnt at Peekskill, on the Hudson. Between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 bricks will be used in these works.

Some difficulty is experienced from the sewerage, all of which has to be removed and placed elsewhere; also one water-main, extending from Eightieth-street to Forty-second-street, will have to be moved to Madison-avenue. This is one of the great water arteries of the City, being fully four feet in diameter.

FISHERMEN LOST.

A Cape Cod paper gives some statistics of the loss of life and of vessels by fishermen from Gloucester, Mass., during the past forty-two and a half years. It says: "There have been lost from Gloucester since 1830, 1,251 lives and 281 vessels—valued at nearly $1,500,000—in the fishing and coasting business, averaging upward of twenty-nine lives and and six vessels yearly. The value of the vessels lost is $1,493,222; their insurance $822,195, mostly in the local offices. Ninety-two of these vessels were lost in the Georges fishery, a little over one-third of the whole number; fifty-six in the Bay of St. Lawrence mackerel fishery, twenty-nine in the shore mackerel fishery, twenty in the shore cod fishery, twenty-three in the Grand and Western Bank fishery, eighteen in the Newfoundland herring fishery, two in the Grand Menan herring fishery, one in the Greenland halibut fishery, thirty-three in the coasting trade, six burnt by the rebel pirate Tacony, and one pilot-boat lost in Gloucester harbor. As there is no record of the number of widows and orphans previous to 1858, it is impossible to get at the correct number, but it is probable they would average about the same proportion as those of the last fourteen years—the number of married men being about one-third of the whole number lost, and averaging two children to a man. This would give, in round numbers, 400 widows and 800 fatherless children left destitute by the disasters of the past forty-two years, an average of ten widows and twenty children yearly, which is not a large estimate

BIDDING FOR A RAILROAD TERMINUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The citizens of Seattle offer the Northern Pacific Railroad Company 5,606 acres of land, a place worth $280,000; 820 city lots, worth $212,000; and $92,500 in coin, already deposited in the city bank, on the condition that they will make their terminus there. The decision of the Railroad Commissioner will be made known on Tuesday.

PROVIDENCE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—The transactions in printing cloths for the past week were very light, and there was scarcely anything doing. Prices ranged nominally from 6⅜c.@6½c. for best 64s.

INDIAN COUNCIL AT FORT KLAMATH.

DESCRIPTION OF ALLEN DAVID AND OLD SCONCHES, THE HEAD CHIEFS ON THE RESERVATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon, Friday, June 27, 1873.

On Thursday afternoon, June 26, the Indian Chiefs, Allen David, head chief of the Klamaths, and Sconches, the hereditary head chief of the Modocs, who resides with the peaceable portion of the Modocs at Yainax, on the Klamath Reservation, had an audience with Gen. Davis, and other officers, at Fort Klamath, for the purpose of vindicating themselves from the charges made by Capt. Jack that Sconches brought messages to the lava beds at the time the peace talk was being held, from Allen David, urging the Modocs to carry on the war and kill the peace commission. In a talk with Gen. Davis, at Boyle's Camp about two weeks ago, Capt. Jack recited this charge, and asserted that he received repeated messages from Allen David that as soon as Capt. Jack killed the Peace Commissioners the Klamaths would join him; that Allen David had plenty of people, and was trading for powder, selling his property to buy it, and would be on hand to fight when wanted.

Hearing these charges from the Warm Springs Indians when they passed through here on their way to their homes, the chiefs went to Mr. L. S. Dyar, Agent at the Klamath Reservation, and asked to have the privilege to meet Jack face to face before Gen. Davis and hear him tell the story, and then they would answer him. Mr. Dyar and O. C. Applegate, Commissary at Yainax, accompanied the chiefs, and the audience was held in a large tent on the camp-ground.

Allen David is tall, well formed, and is rather a noble-looking man, coming nearer than any other here to realizing the romantic idea of the noble red man. He was dressed in a large, broad-brimmed sombrero and cavalry overcoat; a handsome scarf was worn cavalierly, and he was otherwise well clad, the noticeable points being a nice clean shirt and boots that had been lately cleaned. Frank Riddle and his wife, Tobe, were interpreters. Allen David made a statement that he and the Klamaths had always been peaceable; that he had studied to keep all his treaty obligations, and to have his people keep them; that he had frequently urged Capt. Jack to come and remain on the reservation, and had made missions to him for that purpose. Those near by, who had always known him, know these things. They never heard him tell anything but the truth. He was glad of a chance to meet the soldier-chief face to face, and have all complaints against him made here in his presence. Now the truth would surely come out.

Men who had heard him talk had gone away, and told things of him he had never said. He stood there now ready to speak from his own mouth. He had long wondered why Capt. Jack had stayed off the reservation, and now he wondered why he made such false charges against him. He knew all the time that Jack would finally have to come here, and sure enough the soldiers have brought him here. Jack could now see that he had told him the truth. He felt that he had always done his entire duty in advising Jack and the Modocs to come to the reservation to live. He and his people had never done anything to help the Modocs carry on the war. Gen. Davis asked if none of his people had said they wanted to go on the war-path during those difficulties. Allen David's significant reply was that he only knew that many of his people went with the soldiers to fight the Modocs, not to help them. He did not know that any Klamaths had ever furnished the Modocs ammunition.

As to his sending any message by old Chief Sconches, he did not know when he went, and did not see him, and so could not have sent any such message. Sconches went direct from Yainax, and he (Allen David) was near forty miles from them at Klamath.

Gen. Davis had received a number of charges against the loyalty of Allen David and the Klamath Indians, and he questioned Allen David fully with reference to every one of those reports. Old Chief Sconches is a man of between sixty and seventy, with a quick, intelligent, and candid expression of countenance, a good head and massive jaw, and resembles his brother, who is a captain and in irons. He was comfortably clad in ordinary clothes and moccasins, and occasionally lighted his black-stone pipe, banded rudely with gold and silver, and passed it to the other Indians filled with killickinick.

His testimony was that Allen David never told him a word to carry to Jack, and had no opportunity to send by him, as he did not see him. He was ill when Gen. Canby sent for him. Went direct from Yainax, and had no opportunity to see Allen David. Certain of the Yainax Indians were with Capt. Jack's men at Lost River at the time of the first fight, and the Modocs accused them of having gone with them to commit the Tule Lake murders. Sconches proved that they came directly home, and Tobe, the interpreter's wife, testified that they made the journey with her on the day of the fight, and could not possibly have been down Tule Lake.

Sconches said when he came away from the lava beds and bid his brother good-by in presence of the commissioners, Sconchin John placed twenty dollars in his hand without a word. He did not have an opportunity to speak to the Modocs at any time, except when the commissioners were by.

At this point of the interview they expressed a desire to see Capt. Jack and Sconchin John face to face, to see if they would repeat the charges. An order was sent for the prisoners to be brought to the audience-tent, and, after a while, they came in under guard. Both Jack and Sconchin look thin and pale. Confinement has worn upon them, and they have lost considerable flesh. Sconchin John looked worried, and appeared nervous, and Capt. Jack wore a troubled look, and showed no traces of the Modoc hero he has been so often pictured. His face shows strong symptoms of cunning, was thin and sensitive-looking, but was womanly and puerile compared to the rugged countenance of the fierce old Sconchin John, who was chained to his side. Very slight tokens of recognition passed between the Indians. Old Chief Sconches looked at his brother with regardful eyes, and soon refilled his pipe and passed it over to him. Sconchin and Jack both inhaled the fragrant smoke and then passed it back.

Gen. Davis told Tobe to explain to Jack that Allen David and Sconches were there to hear him repeat his accusations that the Klamaths had offered to assist the Modocs and advised the killing of the Peace Commission. With that easy perversity for which he is so remarkable, Capt. Jack said that the men were not there who had given him the information. He wanted them to be sent for and brought in. He fell back on his old trick and charged it on the four renegades that they brought the report to him. Ellen's Man, who was killed, also had done it. It is the Modoc fashion now to charge everything on that poor Ellen's Man.

Gen. Davis held in his hand a minute of the charges Jack made against Allen David at Boyle's Camp, and Jack went back on every word of it. He denied that old Sconchin ever told him any such thing at the lava beds. He acknowledged that it would be difficult to trace the rumor back to its source, and tried to make the four renegades responsible for it.

Here Allen David remarked ironically that he had always noticed that when a story had a long ways to travel, it was apt to get changed about so that its father wouldn't recognize it. So he had wanted to have these stories about him told in the presence of Gen. Davis; they had only a short ways to go in the present case, and the General could get at the truth without much trouble. As Capt. Jack became involved in his lies, old Sconchin, of Yainax, and Allen David would put short questions to him, and their countenances wore an expression of ineffable contempt as the poor wretch floundered deeper into the mire. Sitting beside Sconchin and Allen David, but beyond them, were old Chal-o-quin and Blowe, sub-chiefs of the Klamaths. The two head chiefs sat there the personification of disgusted dignity; but the sub-chiefs could be seen to hide their faces in their blankets so as to laugh at will, and they occasionally made gestures to Oliver Applegate, and the agent, Mr. Dyar, to signify the great fun it was to them to see Capt. Jack so entirely discomfited and so irretrievably involved in lies. It is a mistake to suppose that the Indian character is devoid of humor, or that it is lacking in perception.

To make a short matter of it the audience ended triumphantly for Sconchin and Allen David. All the charges fell completely to the ground. They were fully vindicated in every respect, and another evidence was furnished that Capt. Jack is a proficient in the art of lying.

As doubts have been frequently expressed as to the loyalty of these men and their people, it is only right that full justice should be done them. Sconchin remained on the reservation when all his people left with Capt. Jack, and brought back as many as he could of them, a few at a time. Allen David reminded Gen. Davis, when the latter threatened them with severe punishment if they ever went to war, that the Klamaths had never warred on the whites yet, and they had no intention to commence war at this late day.

Capt. Jack has lost all that dignified reserve that made him uncommunicative early in his captivity, and constantly tries to make his points against the renegades who betrayed him, and have obtained immunity as a recompense. He took occasion to say, on the present occasion, that he was not really responsible for the war. He had really been inclined to peace, and had been forced to go to war. He added, bitterly, that men were running at large who were more responsible for the war than he was.

Allan David said the day after the talk that Capt. Jack told him and Schonchin in the council that Hooker Jim and Ellen's Man instigated the murder of the Peace Commission. He said to Allan: "You know how hard it is to control your men. Now and then a man will make a strong speech, and the people will sanction it, and you will have to fall in with the current. Those men talked this to me, and I dared not resist."

Allan says he does not acknowledge that he accepts anything a man proposes unless he knows it is right. He is not afraid to put his foot down firmly and say: "No more of that." He says this assertion of Capt. Jack only proves that Jack is lacking in the necessary qualifications of a chief—has neither the nerve or ability to manage a tribe of Indians. If Jack did not believe in what Hooker Jim proposed, and was really worthy to be called a chief, he should have taken direct issue with them and said no. Really, Jack is a tool, and has been managed always by the young warriors. That is what other Indians say of him.

THE FETE SEASON ABOUT PARIS.

From the London Echo.

The month of June in Paris is always looked forward to with pleasure by both old and young. It is the season when the schools begin to celebrate their patronal fêtes, and every Sunday the Parisian has the choice of at least half a dozen spots whither he may hie by boat, 'bus, or rail, and drown the pain and trouble of the week in the amusements of the hour. There is one good side to the Parisian character—they never allow politics to interfere with their pleasure. Whatever may be the Government in power, however much divided they may be by political feelings and passions, there is one ground on which they all meet together, forget, and shake hands—one spot where the fiction of "liberty, equality, and fraternity" becomes a reality—and that place is the suburban fête. And yesterday was no exception to the good old rule. It was the first really fine Sunday we have had for some time, and consequently all Paris and her family were out of doors, basking on the banks of the Seine and Marne, picnicing in the woods and islands, and, in short, making life as merry as the day was long. Among the many attractions offered to the townsfolk, the annual fête of Neuilly was perhaps the most seductive. Since the falling off of the fête of St. Cloud, owing to the destruction of the palace and town during the war, and the absence of the Emperor's fête-day in Paris, the fête of Neuilly has grown in importance, and may now be looked on as the crowning fair of the year. Its proximity to Paris, being just outside the fortifications, and a few minutes from the Champs Elysées, is another advantage in its favor not possessed by the other suburbs. The fête lasts nearly three weeks, and yesterday was the opening day. The long, broad avenue, extending from the Porte Maillot to the Bridge of Courbevoie—about a mile and a half long—where the fête takes place, was decked out in the usual French style, with Venetian masts, tricolored flags, civic escutcheons, garlands of flowers, and wreathes of colored lamps and chandeliers hung across the avenue at certain distances, giving the spot the appearance of one long fairy bower. On either side of the avenue run the various amusements of the fair. Some of the booths are got up in a style that would not disgrace the Boulevards. In fact, such is the taste and splendor of them that one would imagine they had taken days to prepare, instead of a few hours only. I remarked on entering the fête an innovation, evidently due to the "government of combat." A detachment of soldiers is encamped on the spot, and, at times, half a dozen of them patrol the avenue with their guns on their shoulders. As there are no police present this measure of precaution against the disturbance of "material order" is perhaps good, though I must say I never saw any disturbance on these festive occasions. The amusements were well patronized, and it was clear that the war indemnity had not exhausted all the funds of the people. The game of knocking over dolls dressed up in all kinds of costumes—something like the English "Aunt Sally"—was not so attractive this year as last, and for several reasons. The costumes of these dolls have evidently been regulated by the authorities. Last year there were no end of dummy Bismarcks and Williams, on which the crowd took great delight in revenging themselves, but this year they are conspicuous by their absence, and only one or two ordinary German dolls could be found in these booths for the display of patriotic feeling. The dummy priest was also absent, and the Voltairean youth were consequently deprived of a rich source of amusement. On the other hand, the faithful were rejoiced to find our old friend "Jeanne d'Arc" got up in a style which does honor to the present religious revival. Unfortunately, neither Joan nor her banner looked very hallowed, and the King had taken something stronger and less mystic than oil, while the men in armor appeared to treat the Maid of Orleans with less ceremony than Voltaire; the brilliancy of the costumes, however, made up for these trifling histrionic drawbacks. The success of this grand show was somewhat marred by the close proximity of a rival establishment of a very different nature. This was a large booth of wrestlers, who, with black eyes and swollen bodies, strutted about their platform in a semi-naked state, inviting the lookers-on to step up and see the great match between the Hercules of the North and the Samson of the South, and, by way of additional enticement, offering them the opportunity of trying their muscles for a wager on the gentlemen above-named. Two of the wrestlers were accompanied by huge bears, which performed all kinds of graceful antics, such as embracing and kissing their masters, while a young lady, dressed up as Helen Macgregor, and apparently the mortal rival of Joan in the next shop, was pounding away on an enormous drum with one hand, and beating a colossal triangle with the other. Among other noteworthy sights is an immense well-built booth containing an exhibition of the Barnum kind; in fact, it is called the Barnum Theatre, though I doubt if the showmen have the right to use that distinguished gentleman's name. The booth is decorated outside with paintings of curiosities such as the Siamese Twins, and the following announcement, written in French, English, and Spanish, appears in large flaming letters: "This is the Grand American Exhibition, where Learned Men feel Emotion and Youth Amusement and Instruction." As I lay no claim to either learning or youth, I did not enter, and cannot, therefore, say personally if the exhibition comes up to that mark; but, judging from the faces of the people as they came out, I am afraid not. However, notwithstanding the deceptions at the shows, the losings at the wheels-of-fortune, and the many other little spirit-dampers the public is doomed to undergo at a fair, the crowd was as gay as ever, and entered into all the amusements with an earnestness and lightheartedness only to be seen at a French fête, and when I have added that this year the authorities have not allowed so many beggars to thrust their sores and broken limbs before the eyes of pleasure, I have told you all that I remarked in my short ramble through Neuilly last night.

A FEW MISTAKES.

Although all's well that ends well, there was for a time a little feeling of uncomfortableness in the breasts of the persons who met at the Union Depot in Albany on Friday. The Troy *Times* tells their story thus: "A lady and boy were waiting evidently for the arrival of some friend; the train came, when a tall and bearded gentleman alighted; the lady took one look at him, rushed into his arms, kissed him and introduced the boy. Then she hung lovingly upon his arm while he looked to his baggage. Just then another gentleman approached. He touched her on the arm. She turned, gave a scream, and almost fainted. It seems she had mistaken the gentleman she desired to meet, (whom she had not seen in years,) and the one she had met was not surprised, for he, too, expected to meet a lady, and thought he had got hold of the right person until that moment. When the parties got straightened out, and gentleman number one found the lady he expected, they had a good laugh all around and went their several ways."

TAXING RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Under the new law of the State of New-Jersey the various railroad companies have made a return to the State Commissioners of the value of their property in nineteen counties of the State, two counties, Passaic and Hunterdon, not yet being fixed. The valuation amounts to nearly $14,000,000, of which over $12,000,000 is in Hudson County, $11,000,000 being in Jersey City, $868,000 in Weehawken, and $162,200 in Kearney. Newark has $814,650, and Trenton $311,070. The valuation includes the value of the depots, freight-houses, and other buildings located on the road-bed, which is not exempt, and is exclusive of tracts not exceeding ten acres, with improvements at the terminal of the roads. The law provides for a municipal tax at the rate of one per cent., and a material sum will be added to the revenue of some of the cities.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the Working Boys' Protective Association will take place Thursday evening at Cooper Institute.

The premises of James Brandum, dealer in dyed wool, at No. 175 Broadway, were damaged to the extent of $1,000 by fire yesterday.

By the arrival at this port of the Abyssinia, from Liverpool July 1, and Queenstown July 2, and of the Deutschland, from Bremen June 28, and Southampton July 1, mail news later by three days than that already received is at hand.

The John Kelly who was arrested on Friday for picking pockets, and who gave his address as No. 250 Hudson-street, is not Mr. John Kelly of No. 248 Hudson-street.

Mrs. Willett, a somewhat eccentric old lady of over fifty years, who had lived alone at No. 135 East Eighty-seventh-street for four years past, was found dead yesterday. She had been missed some days, and her body was much decomposed. Death resulted from natural causes.

Fletcher Collyer, a youth of sixteen, charged with larceny by his employer, J. B. Denton, of Ridgewood, Long Island, was yesterday arrested by Officer Kennedy, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and taken before Justice Ledwith, who authorized the prisoner's removal to Ridgewood.

LONG ISLAND.

A post-office has again been established at Deer Park, with Mr. Augustus Hudson as Postmaster.

There has been no rain of consequence for nine weeks at the east end of Long Island, while the west end has been frequently visited of late by copious showers.

The corner-stone of the new Episcopal Chapel on Shelter Island will be laid to-morrow, with appropriate ceremonies, by Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn.

Mr. Gilbert Raynor, of Manorville, has been successful in domesticating and raising quite a family of minks, having seventeen now on hand, ten of which were littered in his pen.

The camp-meeting at Prospect will commence on Wednesday, and continue throughout the succeeding week. A steam-boat will make frequent trips between Greenport and Prospect, and services will be held at 10 o'clock A. M., and 2 and 7:30 P. M.

The Port Jefferson Express train on the Long Island Railroad on Friday ran into a flock of sheep belonging to Mr. Charles A. Van Sise, of Woodbury, and killed and disabled twenty-one of them. There is considerable feeling against the railroad company for failure to fence in the track, as they have agreed to do.

A whale, about fifty feet in length, was driven ashore east of the Highlands, Easthampton, on Wednesday night, by killers, a species of fish of the whale family, which are very powerful, and the deadly enemy of the right whale. It grounded in the surf, where it was found and secured by Mr. Jesse B. Edwards.

The Boards of Health and Police of Long Island City have forbidden the discharging of scows loaded with garbage, &c., from the streets of New-York, along the banks of Newtown Creek within the city limits. An officer is now stationed night and day at the draw-bridge to prevent the passage of any objectionable craft. Large quantities of filth have been dumped on lands belonging to the Long Island Railroad Company, but at the instance of the Sanitary Inspector the above order has been issued. It is said that President Charlick will contest the authority of the police to interfere.

STATEN ISLAND.

William Smith was found dead in his bed in Gore-street, Stapleton, on Saturday morning.

About sixteen hundred kegs of lager-beer are shipped daily from Staten Island.

The Liquor-dealers' Association, of Edgewater, has appealed to the County Court, which convenes in October next, from the decision of the village Justice in favor of the Excise law.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Dougherty, employed in the gas-works at Newark, was drowned while bathing opposite Ripley's saw-mill yesterday morning.

William Schultz was yesterday arrested in Hoboken, at the instance of the commanding officer of the Bremen steam-ship Deutschland, who charges him with mutinous conduct.

The body of the man found sitting dead upon a pile of ties at the Garden-street crossing of the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Hoboken, on Wednesday, has not been identified, and will be buried to-day.

John Lawrence, a night watch-man at the office of the Springfield-avenue horse-car stables, Newark, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing horse-feed, of which the company have lost large quantities lately.

Judge Ryerson's reasons for declining the position of member of the New-Jersey Constitutional Commission are simply those of ill-health. There has been no ill-feeling about his appointment, as was erroneously stated a few days ago.

THE SWISS FESTIVAL.

BEGINNING OF THE ENTERTAINMENTS AT JONES' WOOD, YESTERDAY.

The Swiss populace of this City began the celebration of a second national festival at Jones' Wood, yesterday, in presence of an assemblage numbering, it is estimated, over 6,000 persons. The festivities were principally confined to a musical entertainment of considerable magnitude, in which the Ninth Regiment Band and the vocalists of the different Swiss societies took part. The musical exercises were composed of three parts and some two dozen pieces, including in the concluding part a spectacular scene, with Bengal lights, representing the "Serment on the Grutli," or the revolutionary pledge.

The following societies took an active part in the musical exercises: The Helvetia Maennerchor, the Alpine Chorus, composed of lady and gentlemen vocalists, The New-York Grutli Verein, the Orpheon Français, composed of French Swiss, and the Jura Maennerchor.

The celebration to-day will be preceded by a procession, which will be formed in the morning at head-quarters, at the Teutonic Assembly rooms. The procession after starting, at 9 o'clock, will pass through Fifteenth-street, Union Square, Broadway, Astor and Stuyvesant Places, East Tenth-street, Avenue B and East Eighth-street, to the steamer that will be ready to convey the company to Jones' Wood. The festival is held under the auspices of eight different Swiss societies, and half of the net proceeds will be contributed toward a charitable fund, which will probably reach $3,000. To-day's programme includes prize shooting, for which premiums, to be awarded to the best marksmen, have been contributed, amounting in value to $1,500.

AN INSANE MAN'S TRIP TO EUROPE.

A month ago Russell's Hotel, in Ilion, Herkimer County, was destroyed by fire; and while attempting to preserve his property, Mr. Hugh J. Fagan, who had a store near by, was injured by a blow on the head from a falling timber. His subsequent experiences are thus told in a Utica paper:

"Fagan remembers working at the fire and his wife bathing his temples in his own house. After that time, from the early morning of June 6 until he was within one or two days' sail of Queenstown, everything is a blank. He does not remember coming to Utica and making purchases at the Comstock Brothers', as it is known he did, or his ride to New-York on the special express on Friday, or how he got aboard the vessel, nor in what manner he obtained his passage. His first memory is of waking up, as from a dream, at sea, on board the steam-ship Louisiana. Two men appeared to watch his every movement, and they told him where he was. Their attentions were not disagreeable, but they never lost sight of him. Two days later, without money, food, or clothes, he found himself wandering, foot-sore, hungry, weary, and penniless, about the streets of Liverpool. He thought his hopes had been blasted by the fire, his home and business destroyed, and his family separated. He did not know which way to turn to find a resting-place or friend, when a friend indeed turned up. This was Tom Hague, of the Hague Brothers' Minstrels, formerly of this city, now proprietor of St. James Hall, Liverpool. Fagan said he was standing staring about when he was tapped upon the shoulder and a familiar voice said: 'Ah, lad! what are you doing here?' It was his old musical associate, Tom Hague, and he was happy. His peculiar circumstances were explained, and the Hague Brothers, Samuel and Thomas, immediately cared for him in the most brotherly manner. The steam-ship Cuba was to sail for New-York on the following day, and a ticket was procured for him. He was crazed with anxiety about his family and his business, and did not sleep two hours continuously on the return trip.

"Mr. Roche received a telegram from the telegrapher at Sandy Hook that the Cuba was coming in on Wednesday. He met the vessel, and was given permission to go on board as early as possible. Fagan was not seen among the cabin passengers. Two English gentlemen looked at his photograph and told Mr. Roche that the gentleman [illegible] of was known to them only by the name of 'Coming New-York,' and that he could be found on the upper deck. Some one told Mr. Fagan that a detective was after him. He came forward, and recognizing Mr. Roche, anxiously exclaimed: 'Am I ruined? Is my family destroyed and my business broken up?' Mr. Roche assured him that he (Roche) had attended to his business, and that all at home were anxiously awaiting his return. Fagan seemed relieved, but it was evident that his mind was still feeble. He had no money with him, and his clothes had only been changed by the addition of a shirt obtained from a sailor. He did not take his bank-book from the house on his departure, as has been stated heretofore. After Fagan was cared for in New-York and supplied with new clothing, Mr. Roche and he left New-York at 11 P. M. Thursday, and arrived in Utica at 5 A. M. yesterday, returning to Ilion at 6:15 A. M. The joy of the afflicted family of the long missing man upon his return was an affecting sight. Mr. Fagan is still very weak and feeble, both in mind and body, after his peculiar experience during the past twenty-five days, but it is expected that he will be fully recovered ere long."

A NEW-JERSEY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Boston, Chicago, and other cities, having had their musical jubilees, our neighbors of New-Jersey are desirous of exhibiting their musical talent, and are making arrangements for a State musical festival, to be held in the Rink, at Newark, in the Spring of 1874. An organization has been formed which proposes to raise a guarantee fund of [illegible] to be used only in case the receipts of the enterprise are inadequate, and only making assessments on the subscribers large enough to cover any deficiencies. It is proposed to have a three days' festival during May, 1874, with concerts each evening and matinees each afternoon, a chorus of 500 or 600, an orchestra of 100, and a powerful organ. Distinguished soloists are proposed to be secured, and a competent conductor to take entire charge of the whole affair. New-Jersey has a large number of singing societies, especially among the Germans, and it is thought that such a gathering as is contemplated, laying aside all local jealousies and prejudices, could not fail to accomplish much good for the societies themselves, and ultimately in greatly enhancing musical proficiency throughout the State. The result in other cities has been satisfactory, and New-Jersey is anxious to occupy an equally advanced position in the refining culture of harmony.

[Advertisement.]

PEGRAM'S PATENT SUN-STROKE PREVENTIVE.—A sure protection. Convenient and portable. For sale only at Knox's three hat-stores. Price, $1 each.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Miss [illegible], C. Arnold, E. Arnold, Miss Townsend, Mrs. [illegible], Farnsworth, wife and child, Mr. [illegible], man, Capt. and Mrs. John T. Ballin, [illegible], Henry Baird, Miss H. J. Baird, Jas. J. Bedell, Henry Davis, R. J. Burr, R. C. Burr, C. M. Burr, Miss E. C. Burr, R. H. Burr, [illegible], W. C. Glenn, J. [illegible], Percy Davis, D. H. Sweetser and wife, Mrs. E. A. [illegible], Miss E. Higginbotham, John Squires, H. S. Harding, Rev. J. C. Bruyn Kops, John Bees, Mr. and Mrs. Salter, Chas. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Rodriguez, J. Lejeda, E. Madrigal, Mrs. Alfred Long, Rev. Robt. Murray, Chas. A. Tealdi, Miss N. O'Leary, C. Hatch, Miss Ayres, Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. John Alburger, Miss Tompkins, Benj. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smyth, Geo. Smyth, Lieut. S. Nocke, Miss S. Spanence, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Wilkins, C. A. Lamp, Wm. Pate, Miss E. Ellis, H. L. Marinden, G. H. Anggore, W. S. Cross, Mrs. Ann Burns, Miss Jane Burns, Chas. Brastin, John Service, Miss Ellen Miller, John L. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, H. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hood, J. T. McKenzie.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—Mrs. Charles J. Williams, Miss Carrie Williams, Miss L. Howard, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. J. G. Noyes, Mrs. Singleton and child, Miss Minnie Bruyn, Miss Laura [illegible], Mrs. Alexander and 3 children, H. J. Wells, wife and nurse, Henry Longe, Major G. Robertson, W. Blanchard, D. D. Chipley, W. C. McDonough, Charles Gordon, E. L. Walker, D. C. Bruyn, W. K. Gardner, S. Sterr, J. L. Terwilliger, E. Harris, G. Nussbaum, F. R. Nolan, J. L. Wertheimer, Mary Bartow, W. F. Houston, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:40 | Sun sets.....7:30 | Moon rises..10:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:00 | Gov. Island..11:40 | Hell Gate.. 1:1[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SUNDAY, July 13.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, London June 26, and Havre 29th, with mdse. and 435 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Ormesby, (Br.,) Kirton, Glasgow June 30, with mdse. to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. July 6, lat. 44 10, lon. 51 41, spoke fishing brig Rosena, (Br.,) at anchor fishing, all well.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Bolger, New-Orleans July 6, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Off Hatteras saw whaling schr. Rising Sun, lying to, trying out oil.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Fridtjof, (Norw.,) Evensen, Newcastle, Eng., June 25, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Crowell, Savannah July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Acushnet, Sears, Fernandina, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible].

Steam-ship Cuba, Palmer, Havana 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Grace E. Cann, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Bordeaux 48 ds., with railroad iron to [illegible] Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Ariadne (Norw.,) Krefting, Hamburg 50 ds., with mdse. and 234 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Giacomino, (Ital.,) Bonifacio, Leghorn 67 ds., and 47 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig J. & G. Tuzzi, (of Cork,) Johnson, Cork 48 ds., in ballast to Henderson Bros. June 9, lat. 44 45, lon. 48 39, spoke fishing schr. Mary E. Taylor, of Plymouth, with 395 quintals fish.

Brig G. L. Luisa, (Dan.,) Hansen, Marseilles 33 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Rosalie Starita, (Ital.,) Cappiello, Palermo 72 ds., with fruit to Phelps, Bros. & Co.—vessel to John C. Seager.

Brig W. R. Sawyer, Mitchell, Portland, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. Joseph Rudd, Moula, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Woodhouse & Rudd.

Schr. Nellie Benedict, Thompson, Richmond.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Martin, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Lavinia, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Malmsbury, Virginia.

Schr. B. T. Aumack, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. R. A. Martin, Beall, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Flora Condon, Condon, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckie, vessel to master.

Schr. Wm. Mazyck, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. Annie E. Moore, White, Virginia.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Angie Predmore, Russell, Virginia.

Schr. Isabella, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to D. S. Powell.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Rightaway, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. W. Thompson, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. James Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Hartford.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Shaw, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, [illegible], Newport.

Schr. Maria, Sherman, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hodgdon, Newport.

Schr. Galota, Gammett, Boston.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, Newport.

Schr. Julia Ann, Allen, Pawtucket.

Schr. Escort, Huggins, Bridgeport.

Schr. Charm, Smith, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Smith, Boston.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffin, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Palma, Butler, Richmond, to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Victoria, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Woodhull, Russell, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, S., clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 12.—Arr. steamer Leopard, from Philadelphia; bark Andrada, from St. Michaels.

July 13.—Arr. steamer Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; barks Ussaca, from Singapore; Sarah, from Buenos Ayres; Antoinette C., from Catania; Mary Lawson, from Ardrossan; Pohono, from Baltimore; brig Java, from Gonaives; schrs. C. H. Foster, from New-Orleans. Also arr. bark Gov. Troup, from Port Johnson; brigs Abeline Richardson, from Mobile; Annabel, from Philadelphia; Geo. Harris, from do.; schrs. Martha J. Granger, from New-Orleans; David V. Streaker, from Charleston; M. M. Pote, from do.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—Arr. schrs. Jessie Elizabeth, from Boston; W. M. Drew, from Philadelphia; John Somes, from Boston; Mary Franklin, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 12.—Arr. schrs. Mary A. Tyler, from Philadelphia; Independence, from New-York; Annie Leland, from Portland; Carrie Tilton, from Philadelphia; bark Fairy Belle, from New-York.

Spoken, July 9, lat. 39 34, lon. 74 30, schr. G. W. Parker; July 13, 8 miles E. S. E. by E. of Martin's Industry, schr. Abby K. Bentley, bound S.; schr. Matilda Brooks, bound S.; July 3, lat. 37 54, lon. 74 35, bark Lizzie M. Long, from Shanghai, for New-York.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
WATCHES.

LARGE FANS
JUST RECEIVED, PLAIN AND PAINTED.
BLACK SILK FANS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.